

EC backs aid for West Bank, Gaza

LUXEMBOURG (R) — European Community (EC) Foreign Ministers Monday backed a package of economic aid to help Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory, diplomats said. Ministers also backed a system of easier access to EC markets for products from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The decision is expected to help stimulate the economy of the area, which has until now exported little towards Europe. The aid package, totalling three million European Currency Units (ECU) (dollars) next year, is not new funding but groups together existing Community assistance. In effect it recognizes the occupied territories as a direct recipient of EC aid, the diplomats said. In a statement released after the decision, ministers said improved trade access would end an anomaly by putting the West Bank and Gaza on the same level as neighbouring countries.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Kuwaiti minister visits defences

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's interior minister on Monday inspected air defences which fired two missiles on Saturday at an aerial intruder, originally described by a newspaper as an "enemy" plane believed to have been shot down. Major General Abdulla Farraj Al Ghanim, the army chief of staff, said later it had not been possible to identify the nature of the target. No further light has been shed on the incident. Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who is also acting defence minister, paid tribute during Monday's visit to the morale of the air defence force, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported. Al Qabas newspaper, which had quoted an unnamed but "authorized and official" military source as saying the "enemy target" came within 10 kilometres of Kuwait, said on Monday the response sent a wave of relief through the country. "Citizens have now been reassured of the combat readiness of the armed forces whose eyes are open day and night to defend the country and its interests," the daily said. The deterrent action, it said, had defused tension caused by a spate of attacks against Kuwaiti shipping in a spillover of the Gulf war.

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King cables good wishes to Turkey

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a congratulatory cable to Turkish President Kanan Evren on Monday congratulating him on his country's Republic Day. In his cable, King Hussein wished the Turkish president continued good health and happiness and the Turkish people further progress and prosperity.

Soviet envoy leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Soviet envoy Mikhail Sytenko left Amman on Monday at the end of a two-day official visit during which he was received by His Majesty King Hussein. Mr. Sytenko briefed the King on the outcome of the Reykjavik summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Mr. Sytenko also met with Foreign Minister Taher Masi and briefed him on the Soviet attitude towards nuclear disarmament and reduction of strategic weapons.

Odeh and Kanaan return from Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh and Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan returned home on Monday from Kuwait after taking part in a symposium on development planning and project implementation in the Arab World. In an arrival statement, Dr. Kanaan said Jordan's five-year development plan was reviewed at the symposium. He added that he met with his Kuwaiti counterpart, the director general of the Kuwaiti Fund for Development and the chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Ras Al Naqab hit by storms

AMMAN (Petra) — Ras Al Naqab area, along the desert highway to Aqaba is currently exposed to strong winds, dust storms and poor visibility. Public Security sources said on Monday. The sources warned people driving along that road to be very careful when driving their cars.

Israel jails blind Arab for life

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli military court sentenced a blind Palestinian to life imprisonment on Monday after finding him guilty of masterminding a series of attacks in Jerusalem. The military prosecutor charged that Alaaeddin Al Buzian, 22, was the leader of a seven-man group which killed an Israeli woman and a British tourist in April.

France and Iran resume talks

PARIS (R) — France and Iran on Monday resumed talks on repaying a loan of \$1 billion granted by the late Shah to the French atomic energy commission as part of Iran's nuclear power programme, an Iranian embassy spokesman said.

Many global flashpoints observe 'Day of Peace'

Pope leads multi-religious prayer at Assisi

Combined agency dispatches

GOVERNMENTS and guerrilla armies in almost a dozen war zones around the world honoured Pope John Paul II's call for a "Day of Peace" on Monday as the pontiff led a multi-religious prayer for peace in the Italian town of Assisi.

As the day's centerpiece, the Pope fasted and prayed with spiritual leaders of 11 other religions in Assisi, birthplace of St. Francis.

In Jordan, Christian communities joined the prayers for peace by holding a special service. Archbishop Elias Khouri of the Evangelical community paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's efforts for achieving just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Bishop Khouri also called for solidarity among world nations to achieve peace, justice and freedom for all nations.

More than 150 representatives of religions prayed in Assisi, including all major faiths and ranging from saffron-robed Buddhists to a North American Indian in eagle-feather headdress.

Guerrilla movements in 11

countries and three governments agreed to the ceasefire. Guns fell silent along Beirut's battlefield between rival militias although fighting was reported in South Lebanon (See page 3).

Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat sent a letter saying the Pope's appeal profoundly affected his people. The Vatican said at least 60 heads of government had expressed support for the initiative.

But there was apparently no halt in the long and bitter Gulf war despite a message to the Vatican from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein who said he was willing to observe the truce if Iran did so too. The outcome was quickly evident: Iran claimed shooting down an Iraqi warplane Monday as it made a bombing run on Iranian targets. Iraq, however, denied any plane

was shot down.

The Vatican also reported a positive response from the Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to end British control of Northern Ireland. But the IRA's public statements had been more ambiguous, and the mostly Catholic guerrilla group disavowed the truce call by derailing a freight train with a bomb blast on Monday.

In Sri Lanka, the Buddhist-dominated government and the separatist guerrillas of the Tamil minority both agreed to honour the truce. Only minor violations were reported there. Elsewhere:

— In Nicaragua, the U.S.-supported contra guerrillas said they would honour the truce. The Sandinista government did not announce a ceasefire, but said it hoped the Pope's appeal causes the U.S. government to reflect on its "aggressive policy" against Nicaragua.

— In El Salvador, leftist rebels said they would heed the call for a truce. President Jose Napoleon Duarte rejected the word "truce" but said troops would be kept in their quarters.

(Continued on page 3)

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Greece blocks British-inspired EC measures against Syria

LUXEMBOURG (Agencies) — Greece on Monday refused to support any British-sponsored European Community (EC) measures against Syria for its alleged involvement in a bomb attempt against an Israeli airliner, effectively blocking possible EC action.

Greek European Affairs Minister Theodore Pangalos told reporters during a break in talks here by EC foreign ministers that Britain had proposed a series of measures against Syria.

He said France and other EC nations were as reluctant as Greece to point the finger at Syria for its supposed backing of a man condemned by a London court on Friday for the alleged attempt to blow up the El Al airliner.

Any EC punitive measures against Syria will have to be agreed unanimously. Mr. Pangalos said: "We don't want to lay hands on Syria as we don't know where this will lead. We cannot consider Syria as another Libya," he added.

In Damascus, Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasbi told a cabinet meeting on Monday Syria rejected blackmail and threats following Britain's break in diplomatic relations with Damascus.

"Syria will not accept the policy of pressure, blackmail and threats," the official news agency SANA quoted him as saying.

Earlier Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa told EC ambassadors Syria wanted to improve relations with their countries. He was speaking ahead of the bid by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe for EC sanctions against Damascus.

Dr. Kasbi told the cabinet that Britain was trying to "draw the European Community into a conspiracy against Syria," but, he added, Syria would continue to foil all plots.

The top executive body of Syria's ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party called on progressive parties and forces world-wide to oppose the British move.

Whitehall's "aggressive policy against Syria," it said, could "hinder Middle East peace efforts. Saudi Arabia said Monday it regretted the diplomatic break between Britain and Syria.

In what appeared to be a rebuke to Britain, a statement read by Information Minister Ali Al Sha'er after a cabinet session in Medina said the dispute could have been solved through usual diplomatic channels.

"The cabinet expresses its regret and concern over the rift between Britain and Syria... for reasons the kingdom until now does not understand," said the statement.

In Washington, the U.S. government said it was reviewing economic, political and diplomatic steps against Syria. Asked if the United States also might break relations with Syria, a senior administration official said, "I think I would steer you away from jumping at that immediately (but it's) certainly a future option."

Kohl and Mitterrand meet amid high security

FRANKFURT (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Francois Mitterrand of France began two days of talks on Monday with maximum security in force to guard against guerrilla attack.

Officials said more than 2,000 armed police had been drafted into the city for the summit in an alert prompted by the shooting in Bonn this month of senior Foreign Ministry aide Gerold von Braunmühl by Red Army Faction (RAF) urban guerrillas.

West German security experts have warned that his death could signal the start of an offensive against political targets by the RAF and French Action Directe extremists with whom they claim to have forged a guerrilla alliance.

More than 20 French and West German ministers are joining Dr. Kohl, Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac for the summit, which is intended to boost cultural and educational relations between the two West European allies.

It is also due to discuss arms control issues in the light of this month's U.S.-Soviet talks in Iceland as well as economic ties, technological cooperation and terrorism, officials said.

Gorbachev says U.S. is misrepresenting summit

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev accused the United States on Monday of "gross misrepresentation" of the Reykjavik summit and repeated that the Kremlin links space weapons with other arms control issues.

But Mr. Gorbachev said there was still opportunity for negotiation on arms control, despite the breakdown of talks in Iceland.

Mr. Gorbachev's comments came in a statement issued through the TASS news agency that was addressed to the organisers of a writers' meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria. TASS said the writers had asked Mr. Gorbachev for his vision of the future.

Mr. Gorbachev said arms control was the Kremlin's top foreign policy priority, citing his government's 14½-month-old nuclear testing moratorium.

"At the recent meeting with the U.S. president in Reykjavik, the Soviet side put on the table the text of inter-linked proposals" on arms control, Mr. Gorbachev said. The main points in those proposals, he said, were an initial 50 per cent cut in strategic nuclear weapons, elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe, a ban on testing of space weapons and a nuclear test ban.

"If the American side had accepted the package, a real process of the elimination of

nuclear weapons would have got under way," Mr. Gorbachev said. After the summit, both sides said Mr. Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed in principle on a 50-per cent strategic weapons cut and on removing medium-range missiles from Europe.

But they said the talks broke up over the future of the U.S. space weapons programme, known as "Star Wars," and each side blamed the other for the failure.

The United States wants to have the right to test space weapons components; Mr. Gorbachev wanted Mr. Reagan to limit space weapons testing and research "to the laboratory" for 10 years.

Soviet officials have since indicated that Mr. Gorbachev's position would allow some field tests, as long as they were not conducted in space.

"The situation after the Reykjavik meeting, in spite of the well known provocative actions of the U.S. administration and the gross misrepresentation of what came to pass at the Iceland meeting, still offers opportunities for a search for solutions," Mr. Gorbachev said.

"It is also a signal to all those who can and must play a role to promote detente and disarmament," he said.

White House continues to dispute Soviet version of Iceland talks, page 8.

Truce takes hold around S. Lebanon camps

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — A Syrian-mediated truce began to take hold in South Lebanon on Monday as neutral militiamen were deployed to separate Palestinian fighters from their Lebanese Amal militia foes, witnesses said.

Police said fierce rocket and machine-gun fire at the 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon marked a ceasefire declared overnight, but the clashes subsided into sporadic shooting by midday. One man was killed and two were wounded in the violence, they said.

Witnesses told Reuter 60 fighters of the neutral Popular Liberation Army (PLA) set up checkpoints on roads near Mieh Mieh camp, southeast of Sidon, to keep apart Palestinian fighters and Shi'ite Amal militiamen after a weekend of heavy fighting.

"Contacts are under way to allow the deployment of the PLA along the 'Ain Al Hilweh front,'" a police spokesman said.

The PLA, the most powerful militia in the mainly Sunni city, was assigned to contain the violence under an agreement reached Saturday night at a meeting of PLA, Amal and Palestinian officials in the presence of a Syrian observer.

The truce came after at least 24 people were killed and more than 70 wounded when Palestinians thrust out of 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh into Amal-held villages inland.

The accord called for both sides to return to their original positions, but police said no pull-backs had yet taken place.

In Tyre, further south, police reported sniper fire at the Rashidiyeh refugee camp after overnight fighting killed three Amal militiamen and wounded 25.

Sunday night's ceasefire agreement provided for the withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters from captured Amal positions once the PLA completes its move into buffer zones between the two sides.

The PLO's thrust out of 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh Saturday marked a forceful comeback for the PLO four years after it withdrew from Lebanon in 1982.

PLO fighters pushed eight kilometres into Amal-held territory in the weekend fighting, seizing a string of villages and key road junctions that imperilled Amal's supply routes from Beirut to the north and the rest of South Lebanon.

The PLO push was aimed at forcing Amal to lift a 27-day-old siege of Rashidiyeh.

At least 25 people have been killed at Rashidiyeh since fighting flared there on Oct. 1 as Amal resumed its drive to halt a resurgence of Palestinian military power in Lebanon.

Normal life in Tyre and Sidon remained paralysed on Monday and the 35-kilometre coast road between the south's two major cities was closed when shells hit the highway.

Syria helped to arrange a halt to last summer's Beirut "camps war" between Amal and the Palestinians and to similar violence the previous year.

More than 850 people have been killed and 2,300 wounded in fighting around the besieged Beirut shantytowns.

Amal, led by Justice Minister Nabih Berri, is the standard bearer of Lebanon's estimated one million Shi'ites, the nation's largest single sect.

It contends a PLO comeback and a resumption of attacks on Israel would expose South Lebanon's Israeli reprisals.

PLO and U.N. sources in Beirut and South Lebanon estimate that about 3,500 hardcore PLO fighters have flocked back into Lebanon in the last 16 months.

In Tunis, the PLO appealed Monday to Syria and other Arab countries to halt what it called aggression by Amal militiamen against Palestinian camps in Lebanon.



OIC INVITATION: His Majesty King Hussein on Monday receives a message from the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, containing an invitation to the King to attend the summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which is scheduled to be held in January. The message was delivered to the King at

the Royal Court by Sheikh Jaber's special envoy Abdul Rahman Salem Al Atiqi. The King asked Mr. Atiqi to convey his thanks to Sheikh Jaber for the invitation and wishes for the conference's success. Attending the meeting were Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan (Petra photo)

Iran and Iraq report continuing attacks

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian and Iraqi gunners pounded each other along the Gulf war battlefield Monday and the Iraqis claimed they downed an Iraqi fighter-bomber as the conflict flared despite an appeal by Pope John Paul II for a 24-hour ceasefire.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) and the Iraqi News Agency (INA), both monitored in Nicosia, reported that the hostilities dragged on unabated in the six-year-old war.

IRNA said an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in clashes along the southern and central fronts.

The Iraqi News Agency reported that Iranian artillery shelled the badly battered city of Basra in southern Iraq, including the residential district of Zanki, killing a woman.

It said Iraqi gunners hit Iranian positions in the central sector and east of Basra.

IRNA claimed Iranian gunners shot down an Iraqi warplane with a surface-to-air missile over Bakhtar, a Kurdish-populated area in the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre front.

In Baghdad, a military

spokesman denied any Iraqi jet had been shot down and described the Iranian claim as "silly."

There was no way to independently confirm the IRNA claim.

The Iraqis claim to have downed a half-dozen Iraqi warplanes in the last two weeks amid escalating attacks by Iraq's air force, which outnumbered Iran's air strength six-to-one.

Monday's fighting came on a day that the Pope had appealed to the world to make a day of peace.

Responding to the pontiff's appeal, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said Sunday that Iraq was willing to observe a 24-hour ceasefire if Iran did the same.

Iran did not formally reply to the Pope's appeal.

IRNA said the Iranian navy stopped and searched six foreign cargo ships in the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the strategic Gulf, on Sunday.

The agency said all the ships were later allowed to continue their voyages when no Iraqi-bound war material was found aboard.

Iranian warships regularly intercept ships in the narrow strait.

GCC ministers review collective security action

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) met for the second day Monday with discussions centred on collective security measures against attacks on tankers and merchant ships in Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

Rashid Abdullah, Al Nuaimi, the United Arab Emirates minister of state for foreign affairs who chaired the meeting, said talks focused on "military and political items." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Nuaimi said the ministers approved the GCC secretariat budget for 1987 and reviewed economic topics. He gave no details.

The ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the UAE were to meet through Tuesday to prepare the agenda for the annual summit of GCC leaders scheduled in Abu Dhabi Sunday.

Efforts to end the six-year-old

war between the two countries have preoccupied the GCC since it was created in May 1981 to integrate economic and security policies.

The conflict has spilled over into the Gulf shipping lanes, threatening shipments to and from the oil-rich region, since 1984.

Iraq has recently stepped up attacks on Iranian oil export facilities and tankers. Iran has retaliated by hitting tankers and merchant ships in the neutral southern waters of the Gulf.

Mr. Nuaimi opened the conference Sunday by appealing to Iran to make peace with Iraq. He warned of grave repercussions in the region and the rest of the world if the conflict dragged on.

GCC Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara, told the Emirates news agency WAM on Monday the ministers considered a report on defence cooperation submitted by GCC defence ministers and chiefs of staff.

Mozambicans bury 19 victims of Machel crash

MAPUTO (Agencies) — Transport Minister Luis Alcantara Santos, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Carlos Lobo, presidential aide Fernando Honwana and others.

The ceremonies, moved to Monday after being scheduled for Wednesday, took place in Lhangwene cemetery, which holds the remains of members of the African National Congress, the liberation movement that seeks to overthrow white control in South Africa.

Earlier, a top official in the ruling Frelimo party made the strongest Mozambican suggestion so far that South Africa was to blame for the crash.

The national Mozambican news agency AIM quoted Marcelino dos Santos late Sunday as stopping short of accusing South Africa directly of immediate involvement in the crash.

Another item on the agenda for the Spanish minister's visit here is a meeting with the ambassadors to Jordan of the European Community (EC) member states.

Spanish embassy officials said the purpose of the meeting was coordination among EC states towards the Middle East conflict.

Spain established diplomatic relations with Israel earlier this year when it joined the EC. The Spanish government has since made concerted efforts to explain to the Arab World that its relations with Israel did not mean any change in its policy towards the Middle East conflict in which Madrid had always supported the Arabs.

Shortly after the announcement of diplomatic relations with Israel, Madrid upgraded the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Spain.

In May, Mr. Fernandez Ordonez visited Israel and followed up the visit with a trip to Syria in August.

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Pope's peace call heeded in Beirut, marred in South

BEIRUT (R) — Guns fell silent along Beirut's "green line" battlefield Monday as Falangist and opposition fighters heeded Pope John Paul's call for a day of peace.

Lebanese army troops at the line covered tank gun barrels with blankets and relaxed behind sand barricades. "We will not shoot even if we are fired at. We respect this day of peace," said one soldier lounging in a chair.

Police said all fronts along the 15 kilometres divide between Christian east and mainly Muslim west Beirut were quiet "in apparent respect of the peace day."

The Pope called for a worldwide truce to coincide with a unique gathering of religious leaders who prayed for peace Monday in the central Italian town of Assisi.

In South Lebanon, however, police reported more clashes between Palestinian and Shiite Muslim fighters near the port of Sidon despite a Syrian-mediated ceasefire announced Sunday night.

They said one man was killed and two wounded in renewed battles near the sprawling Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp.

At least 100,000 people have died in Lebanon's 11 years of civil war, and militiamen and army troops entrenched along Beirut battlefronts exchange fire daily.

Army commander Michel Aoun ordered all units to observe the papal peace call, a Lebanese military source said.

In Sidon, residents said prayers to prepare for the peace day were said Sunday against the roar of battle from nearby Palestinian camps and Shiite-held villages inland.

At least 24 people have been killed since the Sidon fighting flared on Friday night and 22 have lost their lives this month in Shiite-Palestinian battles at the Rashidiyeh settlement near the port of Tyre, farther south.

In Beirut, peace services were held in churches on both sides of the green line, local radio stations reported.

Lebanon's Maronite Christian Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir left Beirut for the Vatican on Thursday to join the peace day event.

Before his departure, he urged all factions in Lebanon to observe a day-long truce, a call publicly supported by Muslim clergymen.

Countless previous ceasefire announcements and peace plans have failed to halt violence in Lebanon since government control broke down at the start of the war in 1975.

Sharon: U.S. approved arms sales to Iran

NEW YORK (R) — The Reagan administration had a poor understanding of the complexities of the Lebanese war and made "very severe" mistakes there, former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said in an interview published Sunday.

Sharon, now Israel's minister of trade and industry, also insisted that the United States gave Israel its approval to sell military hardware to Iran in 1982, something the U.S. has denied.

In an interview with the New York Daily News, Sharon — who lost his defence post following the 1982 massacre of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon — complained that Israel had blundered in removing him at a critical moment.

He said his removal "reminds me of a situation where in the middle of surgery the surgeon was taken out. I was the surgeon."

"The problems of Lebanon have not been solved," Sharon said. "They could have been solved but I would say there were mistakes on all sides. There were very severe American mistakes."

"I think the main American mistake was the attempt to use Lebanon as leverage to solve other issues in the Middle East. For instance, an attempt to bring Syria to the American side."

"We made it very clear if the Syrians did not interfere we would not touch them. But they did interfere. The American administration did not understand how complicated was the Lebanese problem."

He added that President Reagan "did not get correct information on what was going on in Lebanon."

Discussing Israel's sale to Iran of spare parts for American-built

F-4 Phantom jets, Sharon said: "I can assure there was not one transportation of spare parts that was made without the full knowledge of the United States. As a matter of fact, they agreed to that."

A U.S. State Department spokesman denied Sharon's assertion, telling the Daily News: "We have never given our agreement or approval. We were asked by Israel in 1981 to approve the shipment of some items and we did not give our approval, and also expressed our view that Israel should not ship any arms from any source to Iran."

Speaking of the Iran-Iraq war, Sharon said, "I see even greater danger if Iran wins."

And asked if he envisions himself as prime minister, he said, "I will try in due time."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Band Aid rejects Sudan criticism

LONDON (R) — The Band Aid charity Monday denied reports from Sudan that it had acted too fast and in an uncoordinated way in airlifting food to southern Sudan. Aid workers from southern Sudan have said international organisations such as Band Aid, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations World Food Programme had acted with good intentions but too fast, with no coordination and almost total ignorance of conditions and political difficulties in the country. But Band Aid Director Penny Jenden said the charity, founded by Irish pop star Bob Geldof in 1984, had not been involved in the southern Sudan food airlift for a long time.

Iraq takes new steps to curb corruption

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq Monday announced tough new measures to curb corruption, with penalties of up to life imprisonment for government employees who accept bribes. A resolution by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council also decreed fines of from 500 to 5,000 dinars (\$1,600 to \$16,000) for employees, "who accept directly or indirectly gifts, interest or privileges to carry out their duties as employees." Another resolution promised rewards of 10 per cent of the value of cash or property stolen from the state for people reporting such thefts. Six Iraqi businessmen and the undersecretary of the Oil Ministry were executed in August after being convicted of accepting millions of dollars in commissions from unnamed foreign companies.

Soviet delegation leaves Tehran

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — A Soviet delegation seeking resumption of gas exports to the Soviet Union left Iran Sunday with a draft agreement on commercial matters in hand, Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency did not specify the subject of the tentative pact, but said, "resumption of Iranian gas exports, cut off since 1980, was discussed in detail. The two sides signed a draft on the issues discussed and agreed to hold future talks on the topics." The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said an Iranian team was to visit Moscow in late November to discuss the draft. Gas exports were halted after Iran's Islamic Revolution because Moscow objected to higher rates the Iranians sought. According to the Nicosia-based newsletter Middle East Economic Survey, Iran has been anxious to revive a plan calling for Iran to sell gas to the Soviet Union while the Soviets serve Iranian customers in Europe via Soviet pipelines.

Libyan ministers end Algerian visit

ALGIERS (R) — Libya's number two, Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, left after a 24-hour visit to Algeria during which he delivered a special message from Col. Muammar Qadhafi to President Chadli Benjedid. He was accompanied by Libyan Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Al Mansour and Oil Minister Fawzi Shakhshouki. Maj. Jalloud has made several trips to Algeria since the two states improved last January after Mr. Benjedid met Col. Qadhafi on their common frontier. Tripoli has proposed a state of union with Algiers but so far Algeria has reacted cautiously to the idea.

Thousands confront Turkish police

ANTALYA, Turkey (R) — Thousands of supporters of banned ex-Premier Suleyman Demirel confronted riot police when Demirel's convoy was denied entry to the major streets of this Mediterranean seaside city. Demirel is on a tour of southern provinces to push for the lifting of constitutional bans which bar him from party politics until 1992. Dozens of helmeted riot police barricaded a major avenue to prevent a tour by Demirel and a crowd of at least 5,000 following him. Police pushed the crowd back and clubbed several people, including a member of parliament from the True Path Party, which Demirel unofficially leads. Five people suffered minor injuries during the incident, police said.

Ozal due in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will visit Bahrain on Thursday for talks on expanding economic ties, a Turkish embassy spokesman in Kuwait said Monday. He told Reuters by telephone that Mr. Ozal would be accompanied by a 70-member business and economic delegation during a stopover on his way to Bangladesh. Turkey has two representative banks in Bahrain. A Bahraini Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation visited Turkey last week.

Carter begins visit to Sudan

ATLANTA (AP) — Former President Jimmy Carter has left for Sudan hoping to observe new agricultural techniques and persuade officials of that African nation to implement them.

Mr. Carter, who left Sunday night, will inspect some of the 60 test fields of sorghum and millet planted last spring by scientists working for Global 2000 Inc., a non-profit foundation based at the Carter Presidential Centre in Atlanta.

The scientists are using improved seeds, new fertilisers and the latest in planting techniques to try to dramatically increase the yields of staple crops in drought-plagued Africa.

After touring Sudan, Mr. Carter and his delegation will travel to Dacca, Bangladesh, and Islamabad, Pakistan, so Carter can sign agreements with government officials to start Global 2000 health-care programme in those countries.

The Bangladesh programme will concentrate on child survival and the control of polio, measles, tetanus and diarrhoeal diseases.

The Pakistani programme has the same goals, as well as aiming for eliminating the Guinea worm, improving the country's health and nutrition information system and working on child survival.

Accompanying Mr. Carter on

the trip to Sudan will be his wife, Rosalynn, Japanese philanthropist Ryoichi Sasakawa, who is co-chairman of Global 2000 and a major financial backer of the programme; Sasakawa's son, Yohei Sasakawa; Global 2000 vice chairman Itaru Tanaka; and Global 2000 Executive Director George Schira.

For the Bangladesh and Pakistan visits, the delegation will be joined by the other co-chairman and financial backer of Global 2000, Agha Hasan Abedi of London, president of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International and a native of Pakistan.

Dinka tribe is key force in Sudan war

Wau, Sudan (R) — Tall, proud and warlike, south Sudan's majority Dinka tribe have swapped their spears for Kalashnikov rifles and are the little-known key rebel force in the three-year-old civil war.

Guerrilla leaders deny it, diplomats dispute it, but here in Wau, the main regional centre dominated by the Dinka 1,040 kilometres south west of Khartoum, nobody doubts it.

Technically, the conflict is between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and troops of the Khartoum government stationed in a dozen army garrisons dotted around the south.

SPLA leader John Garang proclaims nationalist, socialist policies. Prominent Dinkas remain government officials. Non-Dinkas in the north and south have supported the SPLA's secular goals. SPLA radio transmits in English and Arabic, not Dinka.

But in the vast Dinka forests and swamps of the south, ideological tail-pales beside clan loyalties, African identity and hostility to external domination, first by Ottoman ivory and slave traders 150 years ago and today by Arabs.

For people here, Col. Garang is first of all a Dinka. SPLA guerrillas are almost all Dinka and talk around bush campfires in Dinka, ex-captives say. The only major areas controlled permanently by the SPLA are Dinka tribal territory.

"John Garang's speeches are those of a national leader, but his acts are those of a Dinka chief," said Brig. Albino Akol Akol, governor of Bahri Al Ghazal region and one of Sudan's most prominent Dinka officials.

Actions by both government troops and SPLA guerrillas are escalating tribalisation of the conflict, detracting from the SPLA's ability to call itself a national force and worrying leaders concerned for the future stability of southern Sudan.

This year, Khartoum organised tribes traditionally hostile to the Dinka into at least four "friendly forces" that attack Dinka civilians from the north and south of Dinka territory straddling the White Nile's swamps and tributaries.

Around Wau in past months, the guerrillas' response was in kind, burning, looting and

sometimes raping in non-Dinka areas. Local non-Dinka or northern Arab troops from the army garrison took revenge on Dinka civilians, and the cycle continues.

"Nobody trusts anybody except from their family or clan. The Dinkas believe they are hunted by the army and the Fertit (non-Dinka) tribes. The Fertit think the Dinkas are organising aggression," said Joseph Nyekindi, Wau's Roman Catholic bishop.

On the diplomatic stage, the partially Dinka origins of the war are little known, mostly because of SPLA leaders' insistence that Islamic Law is the key issue and the genuine popular grievances of the south against the north.

The Islamic Law imposed in September 1983 by ex-President Jaafar Numeiri never really reached southern towns like Wau, and community leaders point out that Col. Garang's revolt was triggered by the May 1983 division of the south into three areas.

This action, taken by Numeiri under pressure from the south's non-Dinka minority, was a move to emasculate the growing power of the ambitious Dinka majority, who form a half to two-thirds of the south's five to seven million people.

"Most of the non-Dinkas see the SPLA as a Dinka movement," said Nyekindi, a non-Dinka. "If the south was to have another autonomy agreement like the one that ended the 1955-1972 war, the Dinkas will dominate again."

The Dinka's advances, cultural strength and readiness for attack or defence have been and are remarkable.

In 1972 there were few Dinka in Wau, despite their big majority in the primitive countryside. Now they form more than half of the town's population and control more than 90 per cent of senior administrative positions, Bishop Nyekindi said.

The Dinka stay close to their rural roots, their relatives and, most of all, their beloved cattle, the pampered symbol of wealth, the only means of buying a bride and a subject of conversation certain to light up a Dinka's eye.

Young Dinka men's lives are moulded in smoky cattle camps that follow the rise and fall of the White Nile swamps.

They are named after cattle

hide patterns, they sing of their girlfriends in terms of cows, their strength in terms of favourite bulls, and dance with arms outstretched to imitate the elegant long sweep of Dinka cattle horns.

They are hardened by vicious battles with rival tribes or even rival clans for pasturage. Adolescent rites etch deep scars into their foreheads and knock out their lower front teeth, agonies that must be borne in silence.

The result is intense pride, and no self-respecting Dinka male would be seen without some badge of authority, a fighting club, a spear or an ivory-tipped cane.

"All Dinkas want to be bosses or politicians," said one resentful non-Dinka who pointed out the Dinka weakness of avoiding any manual or technical work, including a paradoxical aversion to veterinary medicine.

The clan system is so strong that aid workers in Wau could safely distribute food fairly through chiefs. In SPLA-controlled areas, relief surveys also say there has been no attempt to form a civil administration for this reason.

Suspicion of Dinka officials by Khartoum and others is strong, and middle-ranking Dinka government officials in Wau often express views that might justify it.

Governor Akol said neighbouring Equatoria province was taking this suspicion to unnecessary lengths, at present blocking a convoy of goods from leaving for Wau on a pretext that because "we are Dinka, they think we are all SPLA."

A northern army commander in Wau confided there was no confidence in Dinka soldiers or the mostly-Dinka police.

"Listen, 99 per cent of the Dinka have relatives in the SPLA. We cannot tell them anything. Nobody ever tells us where the SPLA is, but they always know where we are," he said.

Inter-Dinka frictions can be strong — in Wau, settlements for displaced Dinka from different areas had to be placed at opposite ends of town — but Dinkas will always follow clear leadership against external threat. Wau leaders say.

"Some Dinka don't like John (Garang) because he is stopping food getting to us," said Ajok Deng, an old Dinka man in Wau. "But most of us say we have to stick with it, because liberty cannot be won without suffering."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION		21:45	..... Evening Show Cont.
Tdk 773111-19		21:55	..... News Summary
		22:00	..... Evening Show Cont.
PROGRAMME ONE		22:30	..... News Summary
15:30	..... Koran	23:00	..... Evening Show Cont.
15:50	..... Programme review	23:05	..... News Headlines
16:45	..... Cartoons	23:57	..... Close down
16:25	..... Children programmes		
16:50	..... Astronomy		
17:15	..... The Nurse		
18:00	..... Religious programme		
18:45	..... Local series		
19:30	..... News programme		
19:50	..... Programme review		
20:00	..... News in Arabic		
20:15	..... Arabic series		
20:45	..... Tomorrow's programme		
21:40	..... Local varieties programme		
22:00	..... News summary in Arabic		
23:15	..... Close down		
PROGRAMME TWO			
18:00	..... Histoires Naturelles		
19:00	..... News in French		
19:15	..... L'allee des peupliers		
19:30	..... News in Hebrew		
19:45	..... Beyond 2000		
20:00	..... News in Arabic		
20:30	..... Music Box		
21:35	..... Hilary		
22:00	..... News in English		
23:20	..... Dempsey and Makepeace		
RADIO JORDAN			
855 KHz. AM & 90 MHz. FM			
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW			
774111-19			
07:00	..... Light Music		
07:30	..... News Desk		
08:00	..... Morning Show		
10:00	..... News Summary		
10:45	..... Morning Show Cont.		
11:00	..... Oriental Foods		
11:15	..... Your Health		
11:30	..... Morning Show		
12:00	..... News Summary		
12:45	..... Readings		
12:30	..... Pop Session		
13:00	..... News Summary		
13:45	..... Pop Session Cont.		
14:00	..... News Bulletin		
14:10	..... Instrumentals		
14:30	..... Now Music		
15:00	..... Concert Hour		
15:30	..... News Summary		
16:00	..... Instrumentals: Old Favorites		
17:00	..... Science Report		
17:30	..... Pop Session		
18:00	..... News Summary		
18:45	..... Top Twenty		
19:00	..... News Bulletin		
19:30	..... Dances with a Star		
20:00	..... Evening Show		
21:00	..... News Summary		
		BBC WORLD SERVICE	
		639, 730, 1323 KHz	
		06:00 David Mamour 06:30 Eric Coates	
		06:45 Reflections 06:50 Local series	
		07:00 World News 07:00 24 Hours:	
		News Summary 07:30 News Ideas 07:40	
		Book Choice 07:45 The World Today	
		08:00 Newslines 08:30 Rock Solid 09:00	
		World News 09:00 24 Hours: News	
		Summary 09:30 Success Story 09:45	
		Newslines K1. 10:00 World News 10:05	
		Reflections 10:15 Training for	
		Tomorrow 10:30 Symphony For Four	
		11:00 World News 11:00 British Press	
		Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30	
		Financial Review 11:30 Book Ahead 11:45	
		Sports of the Sixties 12:00 News	
		Summary: Discovery 12:30 The	
		Retrospect 13:00 World News 13:05	
		News about Britain 13:15 Wavelength	
		13:25 A Letter from Scotland 13:30	
		Sports International 14:00 Radio	
		Newsworld 14:15 The Multitrack 14:35	
		Personal Story 14:45 Sports Round-up	
		15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours:	
		News Summary 15:30 Network UK	
		15:45 The World News 15:50 16:00	
		Outlook 16:05 Eric Coates 17:00 Radio	
		Newsworld 17:15 A Jolly Good Show	
		17:30 The Random Jottings of Hinge	
		and Bracket 18:00 World News 18:05	
		Commentary 18:15 Chambers 18:40 The	
		World News 18:45 News 18:50	
		A Letter from Scotland 19:15 Meridian	
		19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newslines	
		20:30 Development '86 20:40 The	
		Farming World 21:00 News Summary:	
		Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report	
		22:00 World News	
		VOICE OF AMERICA	
		MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,	
		11925 and 15210 Hz	
		06:00 News, Informal Presentation of	
		Popular Music with Feature Reports.	
		Interviews, Answers to Listener's	
		Questions, Science Reports, Sports	
		News at 30 minutes past the hour. 16:00	
		News 17:00 News at 17:30 17:50	
		18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special	
		English News & Features 19:30 News	
		19:10 Newslines 19:30 Magazine Show	
		20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special	
		English News & Features 21:00 News	
		21:00 News & Music USA 22:00	
		News & Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz	
		23:00 News 23:10 World Report	

WHAT'S GOING ON

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"An exhibition entitled 'Le Corbusier' at the architectural gallery at Riyadh Centre, 3rd Circle (until Oct. 30).

" Soviet Book exhibition at the Grand Palace Hotel (until Nov. 3).

" An art exhibition by the University of Jordan students at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Oct. 30).

VIDEO

" Mode in France" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

" Three of a Kind" — a comedy at 7:30 p.m. at the British Council.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre Library Tel. 641920
British Council Tel. 63617-8
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009
Goethe Institute Tel. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 630409
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777
Hoya Arts Centre Tel. 641993
Husseini Youth Centre Tel. 647181/86
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793
Y.W.M.A. Tel. 664251
American Municipal Library Tel. 637111
University of Jordan Library 843553

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lweilbeh, Tel. 637460.
De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, Tel. 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abiad, Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 678906.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.
St. John's Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Sheikani, Tel. 677534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabbal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.
Rainbow Congregation (Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabbal Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

04:27	Fajr
05:49	(Sunrise)
11:20	Dhuhr
14:27	Asr
16:51	Maghreb
18:13	Isha

Scholars meet today for talks on Islamic academy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan today inaugurates the first international conference of the Islamic academy for science. Taking part in the conference are 50 Muslim scholars and intellectuals from the Islamic World. Participants will look into means of bolstering cooperation among Muslim scholars (scholars) and ways of facilitating the exchange of views and ideas on science and technology-related issues in the Muslim world.

The academy is expected to act as a source for Islamic scientific thinking, according to Dr. Ali Kittani, director general of the Islamic institute for science, technology and development. Dr. Kittani added that the academy will focus in particular on long-term planning strategies, designed to enable Muslim countries to deal with science and technology in a useful manner to reach their aspired goals.

Speaking about the establishment of the academy, Dr. Kittani said it emanated from the Muslim scholars all over the world and Islamic countries' willingness to establish such an academy. He added that a standing committee,

chaired by Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq and entrusted with launching cooperation in scientific and technological affairs among Islamic countries, met in Islamabad in 1983 and recommended the establishment of this institution. The Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) endorsed the standing committee recommendation in a conference held in the Moroccan city of Casablanca in 1984, he added.

The standing committee comprises representatives of six Islamic countries: Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Malaysia and Senegal, all members of the OIC.

Royal Scientific Society President Fakhraddin Al Daghestani, who returned to Amman on Sunday from Islamabad where he attended the standing committee meeting, welcomed the establishment of the academy in Jordan and said that it will assume a guiding role for the organisations of Islamic countries and the Islamic states institutions which need guidance and advice on science and technology-related issues.

Sultan praises strong ties binding Jordan, Oman

MUSCAT (Petra) — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman has paid tribute to the strong and distinguished relations which link Jordan with Oman, saying that these ties have contributed towards creating a spirit of cooperation and constructive understanding to achieve the interests of the two brotherly peoples.

In a speech he delivered on Monday during a ceremony for receiving the credentials of newly-appointed Jordanian Ambassador to Oman, Nayef Al Hadid, Sultan Qaboos praised His Majesty King Hussein's leadership and continuing efforts to serve Arab causes. He also added that Oman appreciated the relentless work of the King to find just solutions to Arab and international problems. Sultan Qaboos asked Mr. Hadid to convey his greetings to the King and his best wishes for the people

of Jordan for further progress and prosperity.

Mr. Hadid, in a reply speech, hailed the existing close relations between the two countries. He also conveyed the King's greetings and best wishes to the Sultan and the Omani people. Jordan and Oman have faith in common Arab goals and the one Arab destiny and this has led to the signing of several bilateral agreements in various fields between the two countries, the ambassador added. Mr. Hadid also pointed out that Jordan has made large strides in various fields thanks to its wise leadership.

Attending the ceremony were Omani Information Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Al Rawwas, Omani Interior Minister Bader Ibn Hareth, Chief of the Court Seif Ibn Hamad as well as staff of the Jordanian embassy in Oman.

JMA starts preparations for fifth general medical conference

AMMAN (Petra) — More than 40 Jordanian physicians and Arab and foreign doctors will take part in the fifth Jordanian medical conference to be held in March of next year under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein. Dr. Hassan Khreis, president of the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) announced here on Monday.

He told a press conference at

the Professional Associations' Complex that the participants will discuss working papers and researches dealing with various medical issues, specialisations and surgery. The three-day conference will tackle the subject of Arabising medical education, the mortality rate of children in the Arab World and the general health conditions of Arab inhabitants living under Israeli rule, Dr. Khreis continued.

'Day of peace' observed

(Continued from page 1)

— In the Philippines, a heavily Roman Catholic nation, President Corason Aquino declared Monday a national "day of peace" and priests offered prayers for an end to conflict. But she did not say whether she had ordered government forces to observe a 24-hour truce in their separate wars against Communist and Muslim insurgents. By Monday evening, there were no reports of clashes.

— In Bangkok, Thailand, a spokesman for a Kampuchean guerrilla group, the Kemer People's National Liberation Front, said it would honour the Pope's call by not going on the offensive against Vietnamese forces.

— In Sudan, Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa left Sunday for Rome after relaying the Pope's call to Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi.

Among others accepting the appeal were the Polisario fighters seeking independence for Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara, and leftist guerrillas in Chile and Colombia. Spokesmen for the guerrillas fighting Angola's government first rejected the Pope's call, but later reversed themselves and said the UNITA guerrillas would honour the truce.

In at least a dozen other conflicts, from Mozambique, to Northern Ireland, to Afghanistan, the Roman Catholic pontiff's "World Day of Prayer for Peace" simply went unheeded by warring groups.

All over Assisi religious leaders wearing traditional robes in a multitude of colours prayed for peace according to their own rites. The Pope led a more than two-hour Christian service which included the spiritual head of the Anglican church, Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, and Eastern Orthodox patriarchs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sharif Zaid visits British defence ministry

LONDON (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker on Monday visited the British Ministry of Defence where he met with senior army officials. Gen. Sharif Zaid heard a briefing on the duties of the British armed forces and later met with British Defence Secretary George Younger and the British armed forces secretary John Stanley. Later, he held a meeting with heads of the British joint chiefs of staff and discussed bolstering Jordanian-British military cooperation. Gen. Sharif Zaid arrived in London on Sunday evening on an official visit. He is accompanied by a military delegation.

WAJ opens microwave network

AMMAN (Petra) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) on Monday opened a microwave network linking six WAJ districts with its headquarters. WAJ Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani opened the network at a ceremony held at the WAJ headquarters in Amman and he underlined the importance of speedy communications between the various regions covered by the authority and headquarters to ensure the speedy accomplishment of duty. The network links the WAJ headquarters with the Amman, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Aqaba and the Jordan Valley regions, covering 96 per cent of the total fields of WAJ operations in the Kingdom. Mr. Keilani distributed awards and shields to engineers who supervised the project, implemented by the armed forces special telecommunications service.

Talks on hyperbar medicine begin today

AQABA (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh will today open a conference on subaquatic and hyperbar medicine which is organised by the Swiss society of subaquatic and hyperbar medicine. The week-long conference will discuss working papers and medical researches on diseases and accidents resulting from diving. Some 60 doctors from the society and from Jordan are taking part in this conference.

Khayyat briefs W. German cultural team

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat on Monday briefed a visiting West German delegation on the ministry's efforts to restore Islamic antiquities in the occupied Arab territories, particularly those in Jerusalem. During a meeting with the German cultural delegation, Dr. Khayyat highlighted the importance of maintaining these holy sites which constitute part of the Islamic heritage in the occupied territories. The members of the delegation expressed their government's readiness to cooperate with the concerned authorities in Jordan to restore Islamic antiquities through the provision of experts and technicians.

CDD director back from Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Defence Department (CDD) Director Major General Khaled Al Tarawneh on Sunday returned from Riyadh where he represented Jordan in a seminar on safety and industrial security held in cooperation with the Swiss civil defence. Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh said that the four-day seminar discussed topics related to natural risks, the impacts of nuclear and chemical weapons, protection against radiation, modern building systems as well as nature conservation. Delegates from 20 countries attended the seminar.

Local firm wins meat supply tender

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply has awarded a tender to the Jordan company for meat trade to supply the country with 10,000 tonnes of lamb to meet Jordan's red meat requirements for ten months. The company was one of six bidding for the contract.

Balqa moves to improve building safety

SALT (Petra) — Balqa Governor Mujhem Khreisha has asked all heads of municipal and village councils in the governorate not to issue citizens with construction permits without referring to the civil defence department in Salt to ensure that safety conditions are met.

Symposium on Arab pluralism ends

Politicians, economists and intellectuals agree on principle of mutual recognition, respect between ethnic groups and the state

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A three-day symposium on Arab pluralism, ended its deliberations here on Monday with a consensus that the existing pluralism in the Arab World was itself a "realistic and healthy phenomena" and that every ethnic community should be respected and recognised at the same time ensuring that such respect and recognition do not threaten the boundaries of national security.

The conference, the first-ever gathering to date on the subject of Arab pluralism, also agreed that the negative facets of pluralism in the Arab World had become more conspicuous, and that serious endeavours should be launched to rid the society of the negative aspects and strengthen the society's positive factors and transform pluralism into a link which binds the community together.

The conference, which was opened with a speech from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, was organised by the Jordanian Centre for Studies and Information (JCSI) which is affiliated to the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Lively discussions

Taking part in the seminar's lively discussions were experts, politicians, economists and intellectuals from various Arab countries. Most of the discussions were based on 13 working papers which dealt with pluralism in the Arab World and its positive and negative aspects that are presently affecting the Arab society. Other papers discussed the concept of pluralism in Jordan, Palestinian pluralism, the Barbar tribes in Morocco, pluralism and local politics in Tunisia, Lebanese pluralism, the socio-economic status of minorities in the Arab Mashrek, the situation in southern Sudan as well as the plural society theories in relation to colonialism.

Pluralism, according to Prince Hassan's speech to the conference has, in our age, taken on more elaborate forms, largely due to the Arab World's strategic position, the rivalry between the two superpowers to acquire spheres of influence and due to Israel's invasion of Palestine and its

the major theme of discussion during the meeting was to find common ground on how to deal with the structure of pluralism in a way which ensures security for the individual and does not clash with the general social order and national security.

Speaking to the Jordan Times during Monday's closing session was Dr. Elias Saba, a renowned Lebanese economist turned businessman and a former cabinet member of Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh's government of 1972.

According to Dr. Saba, the major breakthrough achieved by the Amman conference was that participants agreed that the first step to alleviate any negative facets of Arab pluralism was by approaching the issue through the concept of "the one Arab nation with one national identity," despite the obvious disintegration among the various pluralistic groups and societies living in the region.

Another aspect of pluralism agreed upon by the conferees was that it is a given fact of Arab life and it will not disappear by denying that it exists, Dr. Saba said.

Dr. Saba strongly believes that any "bad" impact of Arab pluralism is caused by the totalitarian nature of some Arab regimes and the policies of their respective governments. "The manner in which Arab regimes deal with pluralism is the core of all present conflicts among many Arab communities," contended Dr. Saba, a former deputy prime minister and minister for defence and finance.

"Arab political systems," Dr. Saba continued, have to utilise the potentials of pluralism to serve the purpose of Arab nationality, national security and to enrich their respective countries' socio-economic and cultural life.

"Any leader has to manage his society in a manner in which he is able to strike a balance between recognising the rights of pluralistic communities to express their individuality freely and at the same time, not allowing them to go so far as to threaten his country's national security," said Dr. Saba, who is also a member of the Amman-based Arab Thought Forum board of trustees.

The Lebanese dilemma, was a

"clear case of mismanagement" of a country, Dr. Saba said, adding that the secret of political stability in any country lies in the leader's capability of using an "optimal mixture" between the freedom of the pluralistic communities and national unity.

This optimal mixture approach, according to Dr. Saba, requires "tremendous maturity in exercising power as well as tolerance, cooperation and far-sightedness."

Other suggestions made by Dr. Saba to ensure progress for countries with pluralistic communities lies in having "a democratic system which ensures political mobility inside the political system itself."

Equal distribution of income and development gains among individuals, groups and regions of pluralistic nature were two other factors he cited as means to promote social cohesion and political continuity among states with pluralistic groups.

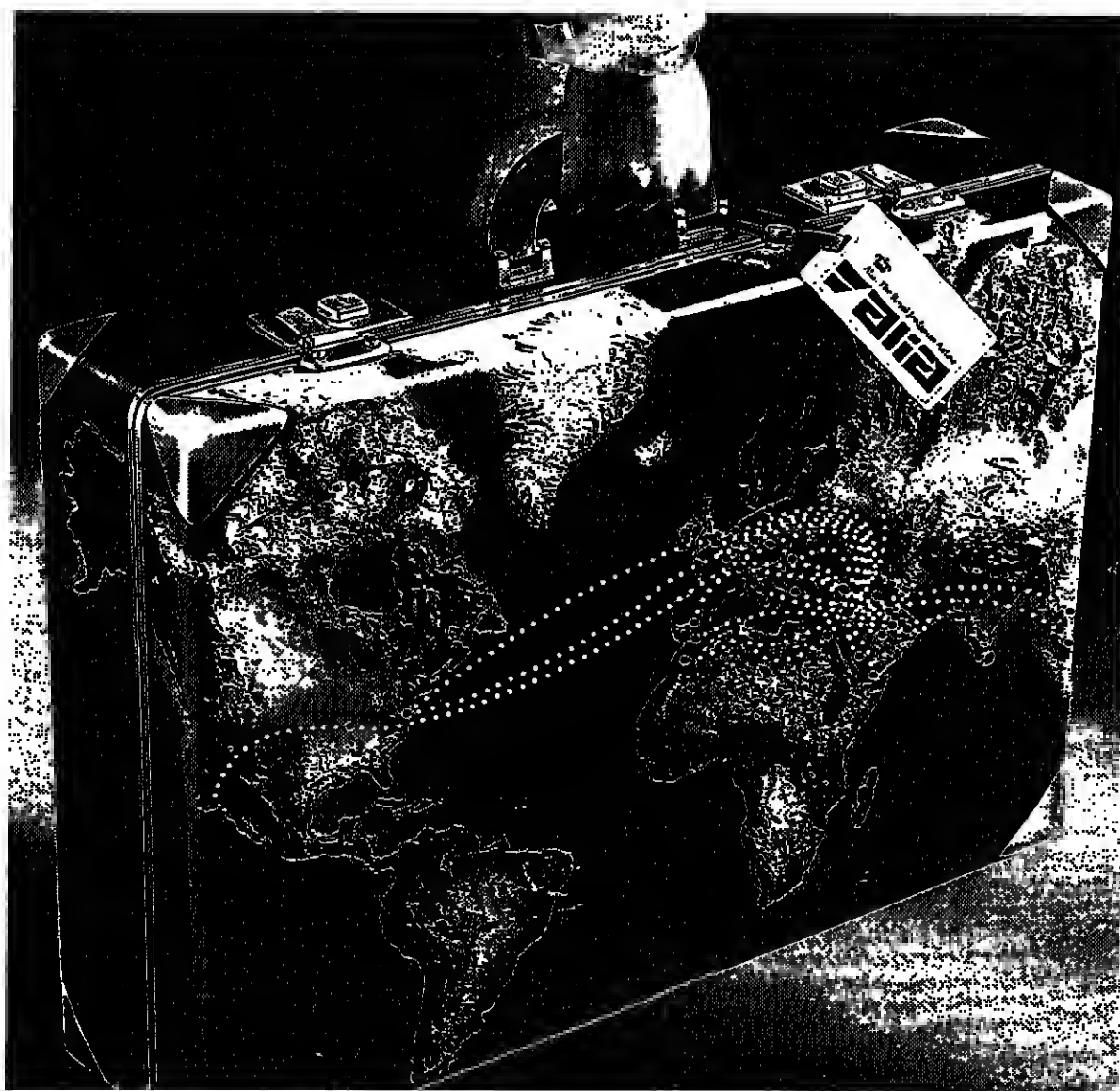
The right to equal opportunities should also be given to any individual in states with pluralistic communities in order to remove any seeds of hatred which may exist in pluralistic societies as a result of one factor or another.

"Another aspect related to negative Arab pluralism in a lack of democracies in the Arab World. If the region's economic and political institutions are not democratised, the Arab World will never be able to reach a high-level of socio-economic development," said Dr. Saba, who is presently chairman/president of the Beirut-based Allied Business Bank.

The process towards democracy will never be achieved by the present regimes in the absence of institutionalised non-violent movements which could possibly bring about such a change, Dr. Saba said.

Avoiding friction
Nevertheless, Dr. Saba said that the most important initiative to be taken in order to prevent further negative pluralism is to draw up socio-economic and political policies which avoid creating friction among pluralistic communities. "Such policies," he said, "should deepen the feeling on nationalism, loyalty and a sense of belonging to the state."

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Peace or settlement

THE issue of Israeli colonisation of the West Bank and Gaza has again been brought to the fore with the assumption of Israel's premiership by Yitzhak Shamir. It is no secret that Shamir and his Likud party are committed to continuous colonisation of the occupied Arab territories, even though there is an international consensus that the establishment of Israeli settlements pose an obstacle to peace efforts in our region. In fact, reference to Israeli settlements as an obstacle to peace is an understatement; they are an absolute obstacle to peace efforts.

It was no surprise, therefore, to learn that the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee which has just concluded its meetings in Cairo also accentuated and underlined the obstacle which Israeli colonisation of the Arab territories creates. And it was not by coincidence that the higher committee took political notice of this problem in the wake of the exchange of positions between Peres and Shamir.

It was the committee's way of serving notice to the new Israeli government that Jordan and Egypt view with alarm the intentions of the new government in Israel to continue building settlements in Arab territories, and that such a policy would constitute the final nail in the coffin of the peace process.

If the Israeli leaders think that the settlements in Arab lands are their insurance policy for Israel's peace, they are gravely mistaken. Peace will be forever denied them if they cling to the mistaken calculation that they can have peace and Arab land as well. The day of judgment may soon be approaching.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Further cooperation

THE Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee ended a meeting in Cairo yesterday, and the two sides signed agreements on further cooperation in a number of fields. The minutes signed by the prime ministers of the two countries at the end of the meeting reflect the two countries' determination for achieving further cooperation in economic and cultural spheres, benefiting the peoples of the two countries. The agreements which aim at promoting bilateral cooperation in cultural, tourist, information, oil exploration and judicial affairs take the two countries one more step towards integration, and objective of the Arab masses within the Arab Nation. The new round of meetings in Cairo reflect the success of the committee in implementing the earlier accords and protocols, and display a determination on the part of the leaderships of both countries to increase the endeavours for serving the Egyptian and Jordanian people. One can safely conclude that the fifth round of meetings in Cairo has laid down the foundation for a strengthening of brotherly ties and for fruitful cooperation. The success of the Jordanian-Egyptian experiment opens the door for wider avenues of cooperation between various Arab states and paves the way for a greater measure of Arab interaction that can ensure a better future for the Arab masses.

Al Dustour: A step towards total unity

THE strong ties between Egypt and Jordan have won further momentum with the outcome of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee meetings in Cairo over the past two days. The achievements made by the committee in promoting bilateral cooperation in cultural, agricultural and technical fields, reflect these strong relations which were established by King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak. The outcome of the talks in the Egyptian capital was a translation of the determination of the leaderships of both countries to offer further benefits for the peoples of Egypt and Jordan. In the economic fields, the two sides decided to establish an investment company and an industrial firm and in trade, they agreed to promote cooperation in cultural, tourist and information as well as labour-related affairs, with a view to offering further facilities for the private and public sectors in the two countries. The outcome of the Cairo meeting is a source of satisfaction for all people in the two countries because the new agreements will open the way for greater degree of bilateral cooperation and more benefits. We feel that the Jordanian-Egyptian relationship has added one more link in the continued efforts by Arab people to achieve integration and total unity.

Sawt Al Shaab: A success for the nation's interests

THE Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee meetings in Cairo served as one more step towards achieving integration between the two countries and serving the peoples' interests in Egypt and Jordan. The constructive cooperation between the two countries render another form of service for solidarity among Arab states and lays down solid foundations for further bilateral cooperation. Jordan, which has always sought closer cooperation with all Arab states, has thus taken one more step in this direction by bolstering its ties with Egypt, and the bilateral protocols the two countries signed in Cairo yesterday are bound to offer more and more opportunities for strengthening ties between them in cultural, economic and trade affairs. The Cairo meeting was therefore another constructive stage in bringing about integration among Arab economies, a major step necessary for achieving eventual unity. In seeking integration with other Arab states, Jordan and its leadership are thus implementing the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and acting in its spirit and aiming at achieving its objectives. The achievement of the joint committee is bound to benefit the whole Arab Nation in general and the Egyptian and Jordanian peoples in particular. It is a success that can safeguard the higher interests of the Arab Nation.

Soviets insist on total Iceland disarmament package

By Robert Evans
Reuter

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has moved to squash suggestions that he might be ready to unravel his Reykjavik disarmament package and negotiate a separate accord with the United States on European-based missiles.

And in an apparent hardening on his earlier stance, he indicated that no significant arms reduction agreements were possible unless President Reagan dropped his "Star Wars" project.

Analysts said a televised speech by Gorbachev on Oct. 22 in which he delivered the twin messages reflected a growing mood of anger and frustration in Moscow over developments since he met Reagan in Iceland on October 11 and 12.

The summit meeting, which initially appeared abortive, was hailed subsequently by both sides as a major step towards historical accords on nuclear disarmament.

In Reykjavik, working on the basis of a plan proposed by the Soviet leader at the start of the meeting, Gorbachev and Reagan reached outline understandings on drastic reductions in stockpiles of strategic and intermediate nuclear force (INF) rockets.

But the meeting broke up without formal agreement when Reagan resolutely refused to drop or even limit testing for Star Wars — a space-based anti-missile system officially known as the Strategic Defence Initiative, or

SDI.

Gorbachev, who had made opposition to SDI a major foreign policy theme over the past year, says he told Reagan from the start of the summit that Moscow's sweeping plan was firmly linked to restraints on Star Wars.

Analysts say U.S. assertions that the linkage became clear only after the other topics had been resolved had clearly infuriated the Kremlin number one, who used some sharp words during his 50-minute address on Oct. 22.

He said Washington had been creating a fog of inventions and fantasies around the summit discussions and asked if Reagan really wanted to control White House aides who exuded hatred for the Soviet Union.

Among the fantasies, according to Gorbachev's exhaustive account, was the American suggestion supported by some Western leaders that Reagan had made most of the running in Reykjavik and had dragged the reluctant Soviets towards arms reductions.

The Kremlin chief said it was only through a series of Soviet concessions during the two-day meeting that he and the president came to what U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz called potential agreements.

But Gorbachev spelled out clearly that these agreements were part of one package that could not be unwrapped to enable separate

accords to be negotiated and signed.

The final Reykjavik formula, he said, is a balance of interests and concessions, a balance of concerns removed and a balance of mutual security interests.

He added: "Our concessions were also part of the package. No package, no concessions."

Following the summit, some West European governments as well as U.S. officials interpreted remarks by Soviet envoys as indicating Moscow might still be

ready to take the INF section out of the package and sign a separate treaty.

At the summit, Gorbachev and Reagan agreed they could remove all Soviet and American medium-range missiles from Europe, while leaving French and British nuclear forces unrestricted for the moment.

Analysts said Moscow might — to avoid total deadlock at the Geneva negotiations on INF, strategic missiles and space weapons — agree to continue

discussions on the basis of its pre-Reykjavik stance.

It could also revert to the position spelled out in the original draft agreement read by Gorbachev at the start of the summit, exact details of which have not been revealed by Moscow or Washington, the analysts said.

They said it was probably significant that no limited testing of SDI — described by Gorbachev as the main obstacle to a

non-nuclear world — had been mentioned by the Soviet leader in his address.

At Reykjavik, in order to conform with what one Soviet spokesman called Reagan's "daydream of obtaining total security, the Kremlin leader agreed that limited testing could take place in laboratories over a 10-year period.

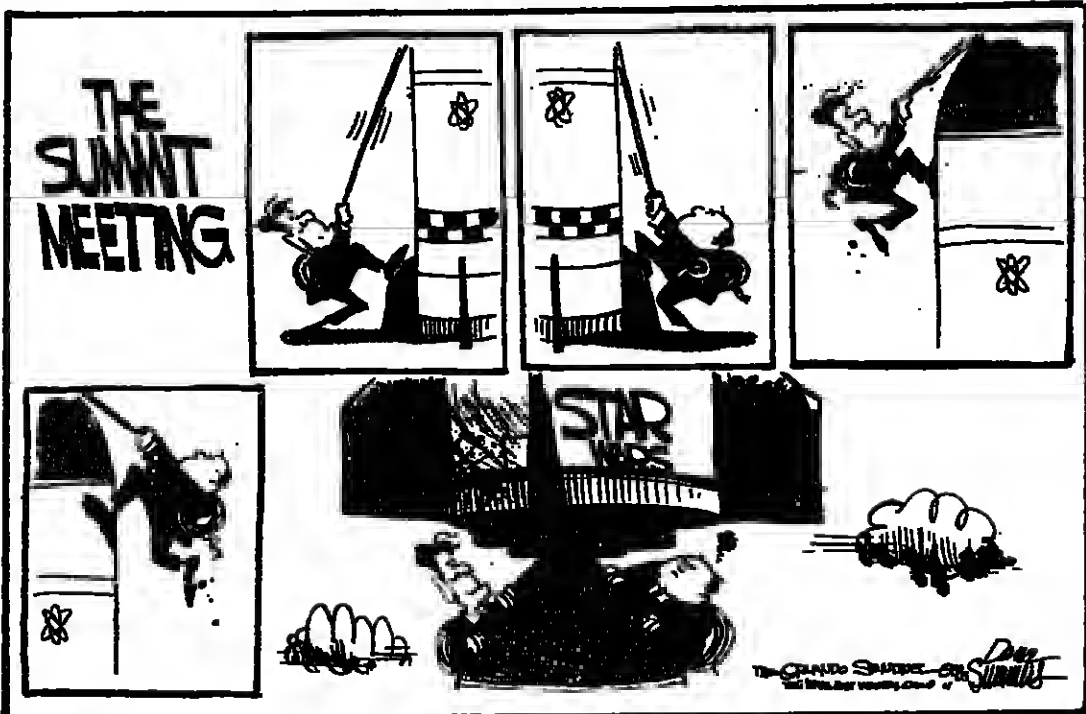
But in Gorbachev's speech there was no mention of this concession, an omission that the analysts said was unlikely to be accidental and could be designed to cut short further U.S. speculation on just what laboratory testing meant for Moscow.

"It looks as though he may just be saying: 'Star Wars is out so let's stop talking about how much of it we'll accept,'" one diplomat commented.

The analysts said Gorbachev's address suggested he had little hope of much progress in the coming months in view of what he described as an American effort to ruin the atmosphere for any further discussions.

Part of this effort, he declared, was the U.S. expulsion of 55 Soviet diplomats last Monday, a measure he described as wild and outrageous in light of the summit.

But his speech also betrayed bitter disappointment that West European leaders had backed Reagan's insistence on SDI while arguing that he may have gone too far in agreeing to scrap U.S. Euro-missiles in return for similar action by Moscow.



Reagan puts personal prestige on line for November ballot

By Michael Gelb
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Republican Party prospects of success in the November 4 congressional elections may turn on President Reagan's ability to convince Americans that a vote for Republicans is really a vote for him.

With the campaign swooping into its last 10 days and Republican control of the Senate on the line, Reagan has adopted the strategy of making this a personal confidence vote. The play will be put to the test in a final seven-day, cross-country campaign blitz starting Oct. 28.

"This is my last campaign," he began telling voters in a new stump speech unveiled at campaign stops late last week for hard-pressed Republican Senate candidates.

Then, inserting the name of the candidate he is helping at a particular stop, Reagan adds: "If you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for..."

Although he presumably will campaign for his prospective Republican successor in the 1988 presidential campaign, this is the last election that affects his ability to govern. It is also the last he can hope to dominate in quite this way as a political force still to be reckoned with.

For their part, Republicans are hoping that, by this personal-stakes gambit, one of the most popular presidents in U.S. history can transfer some of his appeal to the party's candidates and especially in the all-important Senate races.

Most analysts say the Democrats now have a strong chance to erase the Republican's 53-47 Senate edge with a shift of four or more seats and regain control of that body for the first time since 1980.

Thirty-four of the 100 Senate seats are up for six-year-term renewals this year, with Republicans defending 22 of the open slots.

"The Senate hangs by a thread. Without the president's popularity... school would probably be out (for the Republicans)," White House political director Mitchell Daniels told reporters as the campaign headed toward a finale.

"Were it not for the president, the situation would be very bleak indeed."

With the Democrats needing only a four-seat shift, recent polls say they seem sure to pick up three and have a good shot at gaining five or six.

"Right now, the Democrats look likely to pick up the Senate with a seat or two to spare," independent political analyst Charles Cook told Reuters.

The Democrats also hope economic hard times in farm and oil producing sectors and some manufacturing sectors will help them add about 10 seats to their current 253-180 margin in the House of Representatives.

governments. Republicans expect to reduce the Democrats' 56-44 edge in governorships.

The Senate contests are extremely close in about a dozen states, however, and Republican strategists hope a whirlwind political tour that will take Reagan to nine states this week will tip many of them into the Republican column.

"Ronald Reagan going into a state on behalf of a Senate candidate can mean two or three percentage points," says Republican national chairman Frank Fahrenkopf.

Fahrenkopf, who calls Reagan the Republicans' "greatest asset," notes that in the last three elections 25 Senate races have been decided by five percentage points or less and the margin in 15 races has been two points or less.

"So if a presidential visit can move two or three points that can play a major role in winning those races," he added.

Democrats insist Reagan's popularity cannot be transferred to other individuals. They point out that even in the 1984 presidential election, when Reagan carried 49 of the 50 states, the Democrats gained two seats in the Senate.

He hopes to beat that argument by warning voters he cannot govern effectively if the Democrats control the Senate.

"That's the difference between two more years of progress and two years of paralysis," he said last week as he stumped for Republicans in Florida, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.

At each stop, he told his audience that while his name was not on the ballot, they could effectively vote for him one more time, by pulling the Republican lever.

In a generally lackluster campaign that has been most notable for its lack of an overall national theme, analysts say the outcome in many states may merely turn on which party does the best job of persuading its supporters to vote.

Precedent suggests less than 40 per cent of the 178 million Americans of voting age will vote, on November 4.

For example, conservative Democratic candidates in Alabama and Louisiana may be hurt by apathy on the part of liberal black voters, generally the party's strongest voting bloc.

On the other hand, hard-core conservatives are disgruntled by the moderate tendencies of Republican candidates in such key states as California, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

The Republicans are hoping Reagan's personal magnetism will rekindle enthusiasm among their less ardent backers.

"A presidential visit helps capture the less motivated voters who are turned on by atmospherics," says Republican political activist David Keene. "The Republicans are banking on the president."

West Germans lay claim to a new respectability

The West German chancellor has made a speech in which he referred to "our Germany doing its duty..." Peter Bruce says that the sentence did not have the heart-quicken reaction it might have had in the 1930s.

BONN — Helmut Kohl has been doing it for years but it still makes liberal West Germans cringe.

At the end of his two-hour keynote speech to his party congress in Mainz, he added a final sentence to the prepared text. "Germany, our Fatherland, needs our energy, our faith and our courage. Let us do our duty."

Fifty years ago, words like those from a German chancellor may have struck fear into the hearts of many Europeans. Since 1945, West Germans have been allowed to take a place back in the civilised world but only at a price — constant apology for what happened.

Germans saying or doing things that other nations do without thinking are judged as a people apart, not least by Israel.

But Chancellor Kohl, who is almost certain to be voted back into office in January next year, seemed to set the seal on a movement and an idea whose time has finally come — that it is respectable to be proud of being a conservative, even patriotic, German, to talk without guilt of *Vaterland* or *Heimat* (homeland), to claim them as symbols of a German history going back centuries and not merely of a time when the country admittedly went

mad.

Mr. Kohl constantly reminds the world that he was 15 when World War II ended. A less determined man would have buckled last year when it turned out that a German war cemetery he and Ronald Reagan planned to visit contained the graves of SS troops.

Mr. Kohl insisted the visit go ahead, arguing that there were German soldiers lying at Bitburg, many recruited as children too young to have any idea about what a swastika meant. The inference was that they needed to be honoured and, amazingly, they were.

Luckily, probably, for Mr. Kohl, the sheer scale of his deed at Bitburg was overshadowed by a widely-acclaimed speech marking the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II by President Richard von Weizsäcker which, though it argued that wartime guilt had to be individual, said it was obvious that most Germans knew what was being done in their name by the Nazis to the Jews.

It is not a speech Mr. Kohl would have made but it cleansed the air a lot.

While Mr. Kohl has been giving vent to relatively provincial gut feelings, a parallel intellectual

movement has flourished, emboldened by his political successes.

Revisionist academics unleashed furious argument this summer by suggesting first that the German forces overrun on the Eastern front by advancing Russian troops during the war were heroic figures.

To critics who said the defence of the front prolonged the holocaust, historian Andreas Hillgruber retorted that they would then have to agree that the subsequent division of Germany was a good thing.

Another historian, Ernst Nolte, wrote an article suggesting that, with the exception of gassing, Nazi crimes were not unique, that Stalin had in fact practised mass killings of his perceived enemies, and that Hitler did the same thing because he thought the Nazis faced a similar threat from the Jews.

Then one of the publishers of Germany's most respected daily, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Mr. Joachim Fest, argued, illustrated by a mountain of Cambodian skulls, that Hitler's murders were similar to Stalin's.

Recalling with horror the pictures of Jewish dead in concentration camps, Fest implores: "But what entitles us to assume that there were not similar scenes in the murder factories of the Stalin era?"

The attacks on these articles are unlikely to make the revisionists go away.

In Baden-Wuerttemberg, a row broke out earlier this year when the local education minister suggested children be once again taught the first verse of the *Deutschland Lied*, the national anthem which contains the words *Deutschland, Deutschland über alles* and which was banned after the war in favour of the milder third verse.

More recently, the government's success in stemming the flow of Third World refugees into the country, despite predictable cries of racism, is another victory over Nazi guilt.

The fact that it was done urgently to head off growing hostility to dark-skinned people has not been confronted so bravely, though.

Neither was Mr. Hermann Fellner, a member of parliament from Bavaria. When Jewish groups demanded compensation for slave labour from the Flick group before it was sold off last year, he was heard to remark that "Jews quickly speak out when money jingles somewhere in German tills."

Mr. Fellner got away with making a reluctant public apology and he is now something of a cult figure — *Financial Times* feature.

Zimbabwe presses ahead with racial reconciliation

By G.H. Jansen

HARARE, the venue of the eighth non-aligned summit conference, was a very pleasant surprise to the delegates and pressmen attending. What was most impressive was the prettiness, the cleanliness, the tidiness of the whole city centre and of the sprawling residential suburbs. Now, of course, it could be said that we were appreciating what had been built up as white Rhodesia's capital, Salisbury, and certainly a well-planned capital is one of the good legacies to Zambia of the UDI regime. But Salisbury has been Harare for the past six years so, at least, it has been well maintained after independence.

Another surprise was that though Salisbury became Harare after a hard-fought ten-year war in which there were 30,000 casualties, 28,000 of them black, the successor regime has not tried, angrily, to wipe out the visible evidence of the former regime, which in most Afro-Asian countries has taken the form of an immediate, wholesale and very confusing change in road names. This has been limited to the barest minimum in Harare in which, while there are avenues named for Julius Nyerere, Kenneth Kaunda and Samora Machel, there are many more named after, even, Salisbury, and Burton and Speke and Stanley: there is a Rotten Row, a Park Lane and an Albion Road.

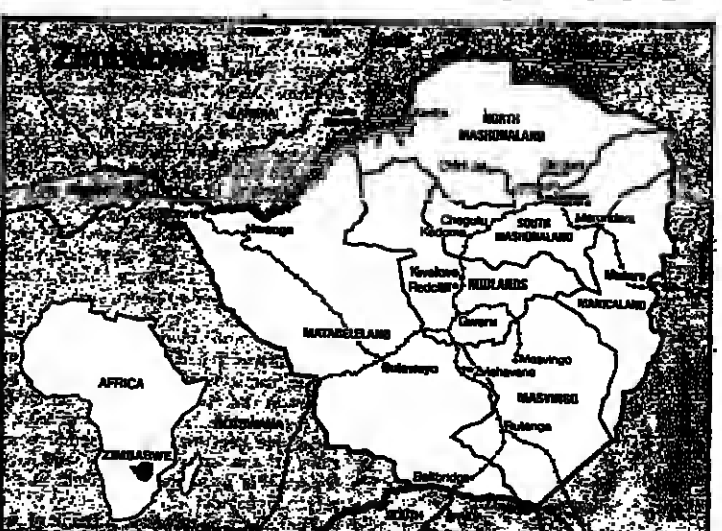
On the surface reconciliation between the races has gone so well, and Zimbabwe is so quiet and prosperous, that the outflow of whites running away from black rule has stopped and a small, steady and growing trickle back of emigrants has begun. But many of the "White Rhodes" wanting to return, especially those who did not hold local citizenship before they left, are being told that they are not wanted because their services are no longer essential.

The new relationship between black and white is based on the understanding that the blacks will run the country politically and administratively and the whites can go ahead with making money in agriculture and industry. And they are making a lot of money, especially the tobacco farmers. The white standard of living, as may be seen in the still mainly white suburbs of Harare, is very comfortable indeed — sprawling bungalows in large gardens, swimming pools, servants and horses — and omnipresent notices warning of burglar alarms and guard dogs.

It would perhaps be truer to say that despite the continuation of white privilege there is peaceful coexistence rather than real reconciliation between white and black. There is no motivation other than continuing white resentment against the new order of things to explain why in the last election three-quarters of the white electorate should have voted for the former white supremacist ruler, Ian Smith: he should have been discredited by defeat but clearly has not, at least not by the white community.

Racial feelings, though not openly expressed, still exist and, disappointingly, are to be found in the schools, now mixed. But old memories, especially of open warfare, die hard.

It is the 100,000-strong white community, joined by the 300,000 members of the growing black middle class, who sustain the flagrant consumer society that is evidenced in the smart, well-stocked shops of downtown Harare. This was another pleasant surprise to the delegates to the summit conference who had come prepared for the usual run-down city centres of sub-Saharan capitals. And very many of the products on the shelves are of local manufacture, yet another beneficial side-effect of the 15 years of UDI when sanctions forced Rhodesia to try and



become self-sufficient. For instance, the whole range of household goods is indigenous, the local textile and garment industry produces cheap and stylish clothes, there are some good wines available and the English-style cheddar cheese is as good if not better than the English original. Zimbabwe is no longer the usual essentially agricultural Third World country: it is well on the way to broad-based industrialisation. And the fact that the farms, the factories, the mines and the retail outlets are efficiently run makes Zimbabwe an exceptional country in black Africa.

Much of the credit for this happy state of affairs must go to the government of Prime Minister Mugabe who, for the time being at least, has set aside his Marxist theories and set his sights on productivity and getting on with the job in hand. That terrible scourge, governmental corruption, is present and is growing but has not yet affected efficiency. Mr. Mugabe himself sets an example of austere personal honesty and of unrelenting hard work.

The Zimbabweans should be high-principled because they

seem to be very religiously-minded. The Sunday edition of the local newspaper (there is only one, a forerunner of the one-party state that is to come) carries a host of announcements of the church services of every imaginable Christian sect and of some of the more unimaginable.

In the last resort it is the nature of the people which determines whether a place is a pleasant one to be in or not. The citizens of Harare may have been on their very best behaviour during the summit, but that apart it was apparent to the visitors that the local people were, naturally, kind, gentle and hospitable. The only comparison I can make is with the equally likeable Cypriots and Tunisians. Which makes it all the more surprising that Zimbabwean politics and public life should be riven by tribal antagonism between the Shonas and the Ndebele. But black-and-black reconciliation is moving forward, and that will be the ultimate test of the wisdom and goodness of the Zimbabweans and of their present rulers.

— Middle East International, London

Lack of capital and staff incentives behind inaccuracy of weather forecasts, reports Meteorology Department weathers storm of public criticism

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — If you have once, twice, or more often been misled by a Jordanian weatherman's forecast, or if you have completely lost faith in the accuracy of weather bulletins, do not blame the whole system. Unpredictable weather elements beyond human control, and sometimes the obvious human error are to blame for inaccurate predictions of the weather which are gathered, analysed and relayed to the public by the Meteorology Department.

This is the message from Dr. Ali Abanda, head of the Meteorology Department since 1977, in defending his establishment's none-too-perfect record.

Numerous articles, columns and complaints have been carried by local newspapers questioning the accuracy of the department's weather bulletins. The main

Many incidents have been reported stating that erroneous weather forecasts — especially in the winter — have directly or indirectly caused inconveniences, including at times financial and material losses to citizens.

criticism has been over the department's failure to provide citizens with reliable weather forecasts and reflected public frustration over the department's shortcomings.

Many incidents have been reported stating that erroneous weather forecasts — especially in winter — have directly or indirectly caused inconveniences, including at times financial and material losses, to citizens and farmers.

An irate farmer states his complaint

A typical example was when a farmer from Ghor Al Safi contacted the Jordan Times last January to lash out at the

department for not alerting the area's inhabitants that heavy rainfall and storms were expected. The farmer said he felt "cheated and frustrated" by a local weather forecast which predicted mild weather less than two hours before a heavy downpour with strong winds. The farmer had to write-off 15 of his greenhouses as a total loss. "Had they (the department) come up with the right forecast, I could have easily avoided material damages by keeping the greenhouses' doors secured," he said then. "I lost JD 15,000 simply because I somehow believed in the forecast," he added indignantly.

Farmers have not been the only victims of inaccurate weather predictions. A Jordan Times reporter was working on a weather story last December and was informed by the department that snow was expected in Jordan in the next 24-hours. The Jordan Times, along with other local papers in fact, carried the story with a big headline, but five days elapsed without a single snowflake. It was not until two weeks later that a cold front affected Jordan and the much-expected snow fell at last. This story was unfortunately repeated again and again.

A look at the department's weather prognostication (forecasting) records over a span of one year reveals that the accuracy of its bulletins was infallible in summer, in contrast to the weather forecasts in winter. Furthermore, a limited survey conducted recently by the Jordan Times on people's attitude towards the department's precision in weather forecasting showed the majority of

'People tend to forget the numerous weather elements — beyond human control — which could surface suddenly to discredit the department's weather forecasts.'

interviewees had more faith in weather reports broadcast by neighbouring countries.

In a recent interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Abanda defended his department's weather predictions by saying that they have attained an average of 85 percent in terms of accuracy in forecasting, a percentage which, he said, was highly compatible with the international standard, set at 90 per cent.

"Yet, people here never forget mistakes," Dr. Abanda said, criticising the Jordanian people's attitude towards his department's forecasting capabilities and

Experts say the department lacks an advanced weather analysis computer which operates on the basis of the prognostic charts method — a process potentially capable of providing weather predictions from 24 hours to seven days.

credibility. "They (people) tend to forget the numerous weather elements — beyond human control — which could surface suddenly to discredit the department's weather forecasts."

Human error

When pressed to explain factors affecting the weather forecasting process, Dr. Abanda, who holds a Ph.D in meteorology from London University's Imperial College, conceded that "most of the time, faults in weather bulletins are to be blamed on the forecasters." He, together with seasoned officials at his department, seem to unanimously agree that inaccuracy in forecasting was not a question of the lack of proper meteorological instruments as much as that of human error, due to the absence of staff motivation and work incentives.

Climatological experts and Dr. Abanda himself are proud in the department's meteorological equipment, which includes numerous stations, sophisticated weather reading instruments, satellites and teleprinters as well as computers.

In terms of the department's technical standard, "we are as good, if not better, than the level of our neighbouring countries," said Dr. Abanda, who has been working for the department for the past 31 years. The Meteorology Department was set up as part of the Amman Civil Airport in 1956. Later, it became part of the Transport Ministry.

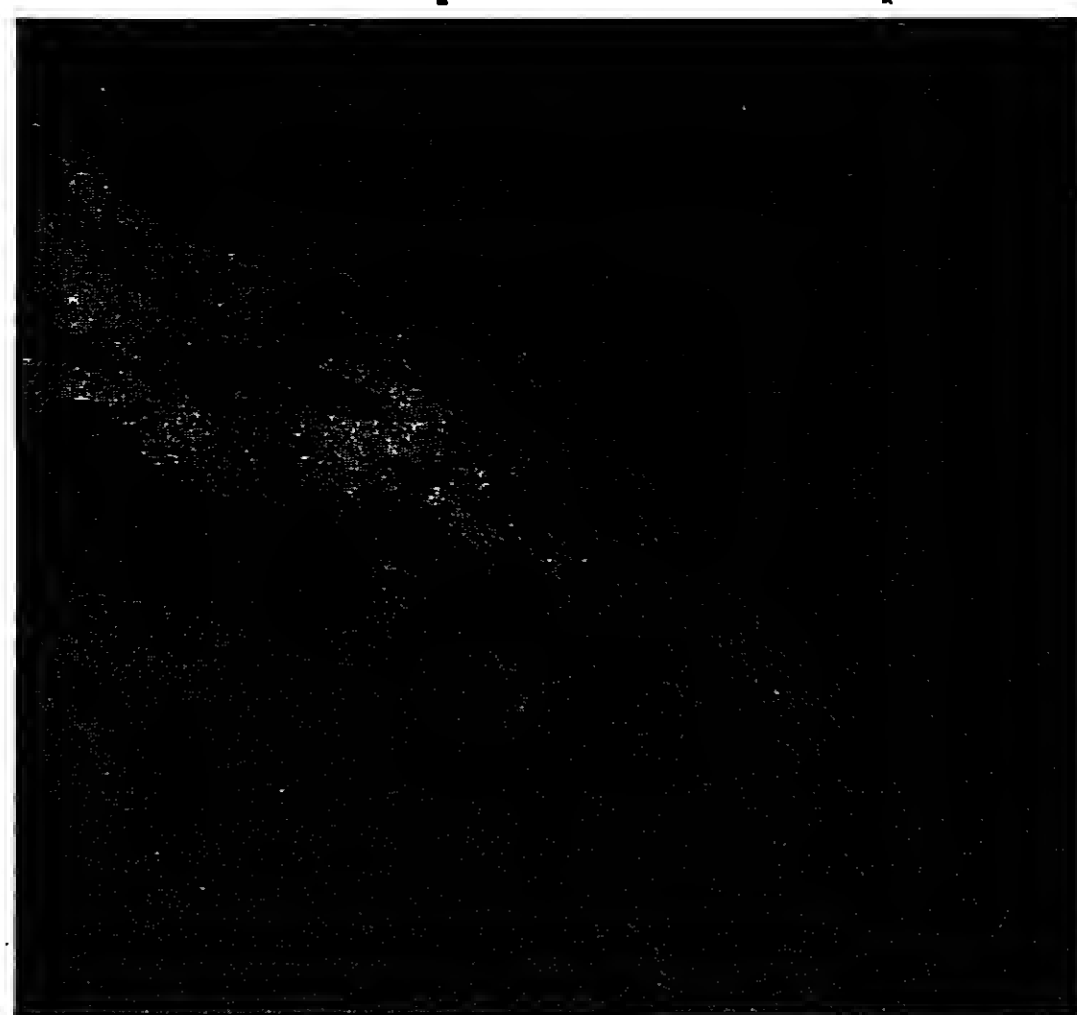
Experts say the department lacks an advanced weather analysis computer which operates on the basis of the prognostic charts method — a process potentially capable of providing weather predictions from 24 hours to seven days.

Cable link to Saudi institute

In the interview, Dr. Abanda revealed that his department will be linked via cable to the Jeddah-based institute of meteorology, which owns one of the world's most advanced prognostic charting computers. The projected link is expected to be operational by the end of 1987. "Once the link is complete, we will be able to make short-medium and long-term weather predictions for various civil and military purposes," said Dr. Abanda, describing the scheme as his department's most ambitious project to date.

The department is equipped with 40 meteorological stations, which include 10 basic synoptic network stations, one for launching radio-sonde equipment on a balloon to measure temperature, humidity etc... in atmospheric layers at an altitude of 60,000 feet, eight agrometeorology stations, 19 climatological stations, one marine station and one for monitoring levels of pollution.

The basic forecasting centres



A weather-satellite (Meteosat) photo of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf, Caspian Sea and Turkey taken at 1230 GMT on April 25, 1985 showing shallow weather in the south and concentrated clouds in the north

operate on a three-shift 24-hour basis. Dr. Abanda proudly states that his department owns international-standard traditional meteorological observation equipment, advanced telecommunications receivers and transmitters for both local and international information on weather and 35 facsimile teleprinters for receiving weather charts, information and observations from five international forecasting centres based in Rome, West Germany, Bulgaria, Britain and Saudi

A hindrance to the department's weather forecasting accuracy lies in the relatively low wages paid to the staff in general and technicians in particular which in turn has reduced motivation.

Arabia.

Satellites

Two satellites are used by the department; an older one at the Amman Civil Airport and an advanced satellite which receives constant photos from the geo-stationary satellite (Meteosat), launched by the European countries. The newer satellite, worth \$200,000, is located at the Queen Alia International Airport. The department also has six forecasting information centres to provide the civil and military institutions, as well as the media, with weather information.

Among the criticism directed at the department is the lack of scientifically qualified staff working there. Sources close to the department claim that out of the total 290 staff working at the department, 13 are scientifically qualified of whom four work in the administration. The reliable sources also said that there are 27 operational weather forecasters, of whom seven are university degree holders.

Staff qualifications

Dr. Abanda categorically denied the sources' information on the department's personnel and said: "All employees working in senior positions either have a Ph.D. or M.Sc. in meteorology or other related engineering sciences. Others have a B.Sc. in physics or mathematics while the remainder of employees were holders of the general certificate of secondary education (tawjihi).

The last two categories of staff members also took a training course in meteorology offered by the department's training centre, which is manned by 20 lecturers and instructors.

"Most of the staff working in the department's administration have had previous experience in weather forecasting," said Dr. Abanda, noting that 50 percent of the department's employees have been working there for more than 25 years. "Most of us have many years experience in dealing with meteorology forecasting, reading and observation. The new generation of employees might be better qualified in terms of education but the older generation is more disciplined, organised and responsible in areas related to their respective duties," Dr. Abanda continued.

Observers have also suggested that a hindrance to the department's weather forecasting accuracy lies in the relatively low wages paid to the staff in general and technicians in particular which in turn has reduced motivation. Dr. Abanda said the only employees to get 30 per cent overtime for their extra work were the technicians.

Lack of capital for expenditure

Another factor affecting the department's further development and expansion in services is linked to the unavailability of a generous capital expenditure in the departments total fiscal budget. According to Dr. Abanda, in the 1986 budget, the department was allocated JD 1,000 for capital expenditure. "The amount is very limited. If I want to buy new

In the 1986 budget, the department was allocated JD 1,000 for capital expenditure.

furniture for each of the department's 40 centres, I'll end up buying a new chair for each of the centres," said Dr. Abanda.

In order to improve the department's performance as well as the motivation and efficiency of its employees, some economists suggested that the concerned authorities draw up a special law for the department to turn it into an independent authority, such as in the case of the Civil Aviation Authority and the Customs Department.

Dr. Abanda ruled out the economist's suggestions on the grounds that other authorities usually offer income generating services — such as selling water and electricity or allowing aeroplanes to land at airports, while his department was offering a public service free of charge. "An alternative internal system for the department's present status is very difficult to achieve," said Dr. Abanda.

As a remedy to the lack of employee motivation, Dr. Abanda suggested that an amendment be made to the department's internal law which leaves room for technical allowances. "We simply cannot offer all employees allowances, but technicians, who perform the majority of the department's tasks, should be given extra technical allowances to create more work incentives and job motivation," he said.

Edadi-mania

By Dr. Sue Dabbah

The writer is director of the Abdul Hamid Sharaf school at Swaffeh. She contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

ADDED to the other ills of education — overcrowdedness, scarcity of teachers, inadequate textbooks, outdated facilities, Tawjihi-itis — we now have a worse disease which is reaching epidemic proportions — Edadi-mania.

Edadi-mania is a disease that was dormant for a few years, but has now reappeared in new intensity. It manifests itself during the third year of the Edadi level and hits susceptible youths of about 14 or 15 years of age. Its symptoms are preoccupation with grades, being over-ambitious, refusal to participate in life, rationalisation and extreme nervousness. It is compounded further by pressure from parents and other relatives who consider grade-point averages the most important prerequisite on the road to Heaven.

Because of this revived illness, parents are not allowing their children to lead normal lives. They are driving their children into nervous breakdowns and are adopting the narrow-minded attitude that nothing is so important as achieving 99.9 on the Edadi examination. They are forcing their children into unhealthy competition with other family members because of a subjective, unnecessary exam. Parents are helping to destroy the things that they should be nurturing in today's youth — confidence and self-esteem.

Schools are feeding this disease also by teaching subjects related to Edadi Examination. The rule seems to be: If it isn't on the exam, cut it out. French, physical education, art and music, which are so important for developing well-educated and well-rounded people, are being excluded from some schools' curricula during the Third Preparatory Year. Activities such as art, piano and ballet, at which some students are gifted, are being discontinued because there is no time for anything except frenetic studying.

It seems obvious to me, that the disease was revived by people who like to punish children, and it is being encouraged by parents and teachers who should realise that young teenagers have enough problems in their lives. According to research done by Epstein, Teopfer, Silvern and Wiles, this is the worst possible age group to place under such academic pressure. The young teen is at a vulnerable period in his or her life and the brain is in a slow-growth stage, when more emphasis should be placed on learning by doing.

Why do we allow such a disease to become rampant when its cure is so simple? Why do we insist on stepping backward into the future? Why must we adopt only the negative aspects of other educational systems? Why can't we allow our youth to learn in positive, constructive ways?

We as parents and educators must begin to care more for the well-being of our children — our hope for the future.

Dreams reveal things we fail to notice

From The German Research Service, Bonn

SENSORY impressions which inundate us during the daytime without our being consciously aware of them can very easily become the stuff dreams are made of. This was proven by Dr. Wolfgang Leuschner, a psychoanalyst at the Siegmund Freud Institute in Frankfurt. Leuschner played tape-recorded sentences to his test persons in a waking state so quickly that they could not consciously grasp the content. With amazing regularity, Leuschner says in the publication *Psyche*, the test persons' dreams

contained the items which had not been understood, even though some of them emerged in fragmentary, spatially displaced, and pictorial form. Leuschner suggests that it is quite possible that a "high-speed" mental process takes place subconsciously in one of the two halves of the human cerebrum which picks up more stimuli than the conscious mind does. In dreams this information is then transferred to the somewhat slow conscious mind in the form of visual pyrotechnics.



People caught unawares of rain rush to open manholes to facilitate drainage of flooded streets in Amman (File photo)



An enthusiastic skier takes to the hillside near the Jordan Times building on Feb. 26, 1985 to enjoy the long anticipated snow that the Met. Department forecast two weeks earlier (File photo)

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Pittsburgh, Miami get back on winning track

NEW YORK (AP) — The Pittsburgh Steelers won their first home game of the season and the Miami Dolphins, another struggling team, won for the first time on the road in Sunday's NFL action.

Playing their best football of the year, the Steelers, 2-6, surprised the favoured Cincinnati Bengals 30-9 for their 100th victory in Three Rivers Stadium.

The Dolphins, meanwhile, held off the winless Indianapolis Colts 17-13 at the Hoosier Dome to make their record 3-5, one of their worst starts under Don Shula.

In other games, it was Kansas City 27, Tampa Bay 20; New York Jets 28, New Orleans 23; Los Angeles Raiders 28, Houston 17; Chicago 13, Detroit 7; Cleveland 23, Minnesota 20; Philadelphia 23, San Diego 7; San Francisco 31, Green Bay 17; New England 23, Buffalo 3; Los Angeles Rams 14, Atlanta 7; Dallas 37, St. Louis 6; and Denver 20, Seattle 13.

Washington visits the New York Giants in Monday night's game. Dolphins 17, Colts 13.

Quarterback Dan Marino passed for 243 yards and a touchdown and Miami's John Offerdahl made a game-saving tackle at the Dolphins' 14-yard line in the closing seconds, preserving the victory over the Colts, 0-8.

Chiefs 27, Buccaneers 20. Jeff Smith scored the go-ahead touchdown on a 33-yard run in the fourth quarter, lifting Kansas City over Tampa Bay. Smith's run, the Chiefs' longest scoring run of the season, answered Tampa Bay's 13-play, 80-yard touchdown drive that had pulled the Bucs even at 20-20 with 12:52 to go.

Jets 28, Saints 23

Al Toon, the NFL's leading receiver, caught three touchdown passes from Ken O'Brien as the Jets won a club-record sixth straight game. New York built a 28-6 lead through three quarters and withstood New Orleans' 17-point final period to raise its record to 7-1 in the AFC East.

Raiders 28, Oilers 17.

Los Angeles quarterback Marc Wilson threw four touchdown passes, three to tight end Todd Christensen, and the Raider defence sacked Houston quarterback Warren Moon six times and intercepted four passes.

Chicago 13, Detroit 7. Linebacker Wilber Marshall's one-man sack, strip and 12-yard touchdown fumble return led Chicago over Detroit. Marshall, in one fell swoop, sacked quarterback Eric Hipple, forced a fumble, recovered and returned 12 yards for the Bears' only touchdown early in the first quarter.

Browns 23, Vikings 20. Matt Bahr's third field goal of the game, a 22-yarder with 1:46 to play, lifted Cleveland over Minnesota.

Eagles 23, Chargers 7. Philadelphia's defence shut down the explosive San Diego offence and Paul McFadden kicked three field goals to trigger the Eagles over the Chargers in intermittent rain.

49ers 31, Packers 17. Ronnie Lott, the NFL's pass

interception leader, picked off two Green Bay passes and returned one 55 yards for the go-ahead touchdown to pace San Francisco over the Packers.

Patriots 23, Bills 3. Tony Franklin kicked three field goals and quarterback Tony Eason, returning from a two-week absence, keyed a ball-control New England offence to lead the Patriots past Buffalo.

Rams 14, Falcons 7. Eric Dickerson continued on his record rushing pace and threw his first NFL touchdown pass, and linebacker Mark Jerue scored on a 22-yard interception return as the Rams beat Atlanta taking over first place in NFC West.

Cowboys 37, Cardinals 6. Quarterback Danny White, making his first start in a month, threw two touchdown passes and Herschel Walker rushed for 120 yards and scored twice to lead Dallas over St. Louis.

Broncos 20, Seahawks 13. John Elway passed for 321 yards, including a 34-yard touchdown pass to Vance Johnson on a flea-flicker play, and a grudging Denver defence yielded only two field goals until the closing minutes in the Broncos' victory over Seattle.

Queensland downs England by five

BRISBANE, Australia (Agencies) — Australian test captain Allan Border hit the boundary that gave Queensland a five-wicket win over England Monday.

With only a minute to go before lunch on the last day of the opening first-class match of England's tour, Queensland needed four runs to reach its target 164 and victory.

Border smacked gladstone small through the cover field to the fence.

England had made 135 and 339 and Queensland declared its first innings at 331 for seven.

Himalayan Rally ends in tie after protest

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — The Seventh Himalayan Car Rally was declared a tie Monday night between Briton George Warkup and Belgian Herwig Nelissen — at least for now — after a protest over penalty points by Nelissen.

Warkup, driving a Lada, had crossed the line first at New Delhi's Nehru Stadium on Monday afternoon, finishing the 2,840-kilometre (1,760-mile) race through the world's tallest mountain range with 304 penalty points.

Nelissen, who had closely trailed and sometimes overtook Warkup in his Opel Ascona, arrived second with 314 penalty points.

But the Belgian ace then lodged a protest over 10 penalty points he and co-pilot Firmin Thiery got for supposedly passing a checkpoint one minute early not long after the race's start last Wednesday.

The protest was upheld pending a review of time books Tuesday morning, and Nazir Hossain, chairman of the Himalayan Rally Association, announced the race was provisionally a tie.

"It is now a tie which will be resolved after audit," he said. "It is too premature to come to a final decision."

Arriving at the finish line after Nelissen were two other Britons, Samuel Graham with 320 penalty

points and Peter Banham with 350.

Swede Stig Andervang had been the favourite to win, but his powerful Ford RS 200 failed him on one of the nastiest stretches of mountain road near Rishikesh in the third day of the race Friday.

Warkup took the lead at that point, but Nelissen stole it later that day and held first place for almost two full days. Warkup, an engineer from Yorkshire who builds rally cars, finally pulled ahead Sunday night and stayed there.

Rally officials said 35 of the 68 cars that started managed to make it through the course's mud, river beds and curvy mountain roads to finish at New Delhi's Nehru Stadium.

Capt. Kulbir Chauhan in a Maruti Gypsy was the lead Indian driver with 462 penalty points. No Indian has ever won the race through the country's majestic Himalaya Mountains.

The women's trophy, left unclaimed last year because no woman finished, was won this year by England's Nina Sutcliffe and co-pilot Ann Sherwood who piloted their Land Rover into 13th place.

They were not, however, the first women to cross the finish line. Ann Banham was her husband Peter's co-pilot in the third-place Toyota Corolla.

Japan's Seko wins America's Marathon

CHICAGO (R) — Toshihiko Seko of Japan won the 10th annual America's Marathon in Chicago with an official time of two hours eight minutes 27 seconds.

Women's world record holder Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway won the women's division with a time of 2:27:08.

Seko had to overcome stiff competition Sunday from Djibouti's Ahmad Saleh and Britain's Charlie Spedding. Saleh finished second in 2:09:57. Spedding's 2:10:13 was good enough for a third place finish.

Michael Musyoki of Kenya ran fourth at 2:10:30 and Herbert Steffny of West Germany clocked a 2:11:17 to finish fifth.

The course through the city's downtown was shrouded in fog, a legacy of two days of drizzle, until a half hour before race time, but it had cleared by the time the race began.

Saleh was very much in the race at the 19-kilometre point, running third in a pack of five runners led by John Bura of Tanzania and Seko. They established a half-marathon record of 1:43:02, but were unable to sustain the pace.

The same runners led at the 24-kilometre point. But 1.6 kilometres later, Seko and Saleh broke from the pack and Saleh took the lead.

Kasparov leads team in Dubai

MOSCOW (AP) — World champions Garry Kasparov and Maya Chiburdanidze will lead a powerful Soviet team at the world chess Olympiad in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, next month, the news agency TASS reported Monday.

Between the men's and women's squads, the Soviets are sending the top-ranked chess players in the world to the event.

Kasparov will be joined on the men's team by former champion Anatoly Karpov, whom he beat in a title rematch that ended earlier this month, title contender Andrei Sokolov, and Arnur Yusupov, TASS said.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Al Ramtha overtakes Al Duffatein

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Ramtha defeated Al Duffatein 2-1 in a match Monday at Irbid Stadium. The win puts Al Ramtha at the top of Jordan's Premier Division.

World Series' game 7 postponed

NEW YORK (AP) — Game 7 of the World Series between the Boston Red Sox and New York Mets was postponed Sunday due to rain and was rescheduled for Monday at 8:10 p.m. (0110 GMT Tuesday), officials said.

Egyptian fans arrested

CAIRO (R) — Police said Monday they were holding 45 people in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia after riots on Friday by soccer fans angered by the exit of their home club side from the African Cup Winners' Cup. Cairo's National, meanwhile, who won the semi-final over the Ismail club, will be without striker Hossam Hassan in the final against Gabon's Sogara next month due to a suspension as a result of the match.

Kookaburra III wins 8th race

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — With designer-skipper Iain Murray at the helm, Kookaburra III cruised past South Australia Monday to win its eighth race in nine tries in the first round of the America's Cup defender trials. Kookaburra III, 8-1, faces winless Steak 'N Kidney on Tuesday in the final race of the first round. A win would put Kookaburra III alone in first place entering the second round, a triple round-robin series where victories are worth two points each.

Cuba, Mexico banned for fighting

LONDON (R) — Forty players and officials from Cuba and Mexico have been banned from international hockey competition until July 1987 following a brawl in a match last July. A spokesman for the International Hockey Federation said Monday that Cuba was leading 2-1 in the final of the Central American and Caribbean Games in Mexico City when it was awarded a penalty stroke shortly before the final whistle. Fighting broke out between the players not involved in the penalty stroke after a Cuban player was alleged to have hit a Mexican opponent.

Welsh to meet in FA Cup

LONDON (AP) — A matchup of Welsh clubs highlighted Monday's draw for the first round of the FA Cup, with officials having to re-start the pairings more than halfway through. Officials had more than half of the draw completed Monday when one of them noticed that Darlington, a Third Division club, had been incorrectly placed in the southern section. Out of fairness to all 85 clubs, the results were scrapped and the draw restarted with Halesowen and Oldbury swapping with Darlington.

ARAB MODEL SCHOOLS (AMS)



Arab Model Schools (AMS) has vacancies for English language teachers for the school year 1986/1987. Applicants must be university graduates and have 5 years experience in teaching children, in addition to educational qualifications.

Pis. call 846791

SPANISH TRADE MISSION

The Commercial Office of the Spanish Embassy has the honour to inform the public about the visit of the Spanish trade mission dealing with automotive, industrial and agricultural equipment spare parts. The mission's visit to Amman will be on the first and the second of November.

Invitations are extended to all interested companies to meet with the delegation at the Holiday Inn Hotel, Al-Liwana Hall on the first of November from 10:00 - 14:00 and 17:00 - 19:00.

ARABIC COURSES

COURSE TITLE: Colloquial Arabic
PLACE: Specialised centre for Languages and Training, Shmeisani - near Commodore Hotel.
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REGISTRATION: From today until 6th November.

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INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR SOUTH AMMAN WATER PROJECT 75/86 SAW

- The Water Authority is seeking the services of a suitably qualified joint venture of Jordanian and international consulting engineering firms for engineering services for South Amman Water Project. The Jordanian member and/or members of the joint venture shall be registered with the Jordan Engineers Association and classified as grade A in the fields of Water and Sewerage. The international firm or firms shall be experienced in water design and supervision of construction of pumping stations, reservoirs, water transmission lines and telemetry systems.
- Interested firms may obtain further information and inspect the terms of reference at the Water Authority, Amman, Tel. 666111, Telex 22439 WAJJO.
- A complete set of the invitation and the terms of reference may be obtained by any interested firm on the submission of a written application to the above address.
- All qualifying information must be submitted to the above office on or before 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Saturday, 22 November 1986.

Eng. M.S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

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(Arabic)

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAINBOW

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SILENT RAGE

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

TAIS-TOI QUAND TU PARLES

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema PLAZA

Tel: 677420

CARAKON AT THE STREET

(Arabic)

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

CINEMA CLOSED DUE TO DECOR WORKS

Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4060/70	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3874/79	Canadian dollars
	2.0375/85	West German marks
	2.3025/35	Dutch guilders
	1.6855/65	Swiss francs
	42.30/35	Belgian francs
	6.6630/80	French francs
	1410/1411	Italian lire
	160.45/55	Japanese yen
	6.9700/50	Swedish crowns
	7.4510/60	Norwegian crowns
	7.6710/60	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	409.50/410.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares ended the first day of trading without fixed commissions back from their high with profit-taking bringing "big bang" day to a quiet close. At 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 8.0 to 1,585.1 after an early 1,593.1.

Dealers said the early advance was due to a continuation of Friday's uptick. They added that the increase in the number of leading issue market makers had helped chase prices higher as broker/dealers vied to outdo each other's offers.

This levelled off during the day and despite the morning's 90 minute SEAQ automated share quotation system breakdown, dealers said the first day of big bang went smoothly.

The leaders saw brisk business but ended mixed after a firm start. Glaxo fell 8p to 912 and Lucas dropped 33p to 445 on reports of a broker's profits downgrading before rallying to 454. ICI was down 6p to 1,066 but dealers expect the shares to pick up ahead of Thursday's third quarter figures.

Elsewhere, Grand Met put on 4-1/2p to 439-1/2 while Guinness ended 6p firmer at 314 after a day which saw the brewers move ahead. Trusthouse Forte closed 9p up at 164.

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime brings you the chance to get into the details of whatever important plans of action you have in mind. You would be wise to take no risks or chances today.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to improve the financial side of both business and personal affairs. Come to an agreement at work.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan how to get your talents to the attention of important people and gain their favor.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Talk over private matters with a family tie and don't permit an outside partner to color your thinking.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Handle communications that are important. Bring order and precision to your routine.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Make collections and pay bills that are pressing. Don't take any bad risks with anything today.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You understand how to improve your welfare in many ways, but later home affairs need immediate attention.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get busy on a secret plan and get ahead easily with it. Forget dull chores that are boring to you now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Look to a good friend for the right advice so that you can gain a cherished aim. Improve your budget.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) After a busy work day you may find your friends disappointing. It may be that you need rest.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get into the details of a new course you have been planning to take and be well informed.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure to handle the promises you have made in a most conscientious way. Avoid an older pal today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discuss your wishes with an associate who is critical. Morning is best for handling outside affairs.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to handle any work that requires neatness and precision, such as engineering, blueprints, computer programming, or art, so slant the education along such lines. Give specialized courses that can give greater scope to the career work.

THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jember, Jr.

ACROSS

- 1 36 lbs
- 4 Fish
- 9 Star in Cygnus
- 14 Settlement
- 15 Lily window
- 16 Act together
- 17 199 paperback
- 18 of year
- 19 Nicking money
- 20 — mastery
- 21 \$1.00
- 22 Belongings
- 23 Vocalized
- 24 Intense
- 25 Peaks
- 26 Middle-in-law
- 27 of Ruth
- 28 Dress ornament
- 29 Leading one
- 30 Rest garb
- 31 Relief money
- 32 — Avar
- 33 210 lbs
- 34 — Phases
- 35 Time periods
- 36 Tropical tree
- 37 Victims
- 38 Crash reduction
- 39 One there
- 40 Vase
- 41 Money
- 42 bottle
- 43 Caste
- 44 21 lbs
- 45 Set in motion
- 46 Be ahead
- 47 Theaters
- 48 computer
- 49 to poker game
- 50 Synthetic
- 51 Isolate
- 52 Shaped
- 53 Charged
- 54 residue
- 55 Dred
- 56 Stated green
- 57 Slips

DOWN

- 1 Pleading fancy
- 2 — Avar
- 3 — de game
- 4 Part of GWTW
- 5 Spang (brown)
- 6 The 14
- 7 Change
- 8 Expectations
- 9 Money
- 10 Performed
- 11 54 music
- 12 power of old
- 13 Upper air
- 14 Bar orders
- 15 Longing fish
- 16 Sings
- 17 \$100 bill
- 18 24 beaver
- 19 4 & 8 5
- 20 Kim of
- 21 Football
- 22 Money col-
- 23 lecting enjoy
- 24 Cuckoo
- 25 Long hit
- 26 Rest
- 27 Curved letters
- 28 Not together
- 29 — Avar
- 30 44 Sides
- 31 Valerie Harper
- 32 role
- 33 65 Incidents
- 34 Lannon
- 35 Gold weight
- 36 Marketplace
- 37 Arm bones
- 38 65 Incidents
- 39 Mispick
- 40 Certain votes
- 41 Make a 4A
- 42 11m a coin
- 43 edge
- 44 Digit
- 45 Comp. pt.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

YOUNG LINDA ALBINO
HANG BANG BRINE
RATOPROTECTOR
WILLY WED
DAMIAN ADOT LORO
GABRIEL ADOT LORO
WILSON MEINERBOME
AVER ADOT LORO
REED ADOT LORO
UNDER ADOT LORO
RIVER ADOT LORO
STAVE ADOT LORO
RAVER ADOT LORO

Gulf Air plans flights to Damascus next April

BAHRAIN (R) — Gulf Air, owned by the governments of Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the emirate of Abu Dhabi, said Sunday it will fly to Damascus from next April.

A company spokesman said the decision to introduce flights to the Syrian capital was made at a Gulf Air board meeting last week "because the route is lucrative."

The decision was taken before Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Syria on Friday and Damascus retaliated by banning British aircraft from its airspace.

The spokesman did not say how often Gulf Air planned to fly its new route.

Gulf Air has been hit by a downturn in Middle East economies, cut-throat competition and price-cutting among airlines flying Middle East routes.

Its deputy board chairman, Sheikh Yousef Ahmad Al Shirawi, said last week Gulf Air might break even this year but could slip into the red.

As a result the company was studying rationalisation plans designed to restore profitability in 1987, including concentration on profitable routes, Sheikh Shirawi said.

Gulf Air saw 1985 profits slip to 13.73 million Bahraini dinars (\$36.42 million) from 19.9 million in 1984 (\$50.89 million).

India invites Gulf Arab and OPEC investments

KUWAIT (R) — A top Indian economic official, in remarks published Monday, invited Gulf Arab and OPEC states to take advantage of "untapped potential" for foreign investment in his country.

"With political stability, healthy growth of economy and a credible record, India offers investment opportunities to the OPEC countries in general and Arab Gulf states in particular," said Mr. Monmohan Singh, planning commission deputy chairman.

He told the Arab Times during a visit here a major task ahead was to sustain economic growth of five per cent a year.

"The contribution of sustained agricultural growth is crucial for the removal of poverty, and the objective is to achieve an average annual growth rate of four per cent in agriculture and eight per cent in industry," he remarked.

The economy, he said, had undergone significant structural changes and cited as an example output of foodgrains which had more than tripled over 35 years to 150 million tonnes in 1985.

"Production has risen at a rate faster than that of the population and now India is fully self-sufficient in foodgrains and other agricultural products," he said.

The official, a former governor of the Reserve Bank of India, said the government was simplifying rules and procedures for foreign investment, which was free of restrictions on repatriation of income and profits.

He also said sector reform designed to improve efficiency and the capacity to generate resources was a priority, noting a profit-making public sector could have a big impact on accumulation and distribution of income and wealth.

Oil group predicts higher U.S. imports next year

DALLAS (R) — U.S. oil imports will jump to 6.1 million barrels a day in 1987, forcing the country to rely on imports for more than two-thirds of its supply, the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) said Sunday.

IPAA, which issued its annual industry forecast at a meeting in Dallas, said imports of crude and refined products climbed by almost 900,000 barrels a day in 1986. Last year the figure was 4.9 million barrels a day.

Mr. Chuck Bishop, chairman of the IPAA's supply and demand committee, said imports are expected to increase again next year to 36 per cent of total consumption. In 1985, the nation imported 30 per cent.

The dramatic rise in imports was blamed on the collapse in world oil prices this year which forced many U.S. producers to shut wells. Imports peaked at 45 per cent of total consumption in 1977 during the height of the world shortage.

The industry group also calculated that domestic crude production would decline 2.3 per cent in 1986, reversing four consecutive years of growth.

In 1987, production will drop by another three per cent to 3.5 million barrels a day, the IPAA forecast.

"We've seen a rapid reversal of a trend that took a long time to establish," Mr. Bishop said, referring to efforts to build up the U.S. oil industry.

U.S. demand for oil products is expected to rise by 2.6 per cent in 1986, to 16.1 million barrels a day, the IPAA said. Demand will increase another 1.2 per cent in 1987.

Meanwhile, a senior Arab oil official predicted in an interview that OPEC would produce 60 per cent of world oil before the end of this century, double its current market share.

Mr. Ali Attiga, secretary-general of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, told Al Itihad newspaper this could lead to the early depletion of OPEC oil reserves.

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Panel sees mergers as vital means to reform, revive Jordan's economy

By Samir Ghawi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The present economic slowdown in Jordan presents the right opportunity to strengthen the Kingdom's financial and insurance sectors through voluntary mergers inspired by high incentives, according to a prominent banker and a top insurance official.

Speaking at an open forum at the Association of Banks in Jordan, Dr. Jawad Al Hadid, deputy general manager of Arab Jordan Investment Bank, said the time was ripe now for remedial action to correct past malpractices and to purify economic activities, especially in the banking and financial sectors, from flaws.

Nothing that while mergers, acquisitions and takeovers usually took place in industrialised countries as tools to accelerate economic growth and profits, "Jordan began considering such means only in 1983 as the boom years of the 70s had disguised lots of pitfalls and weaknesses which sooner or later had to surface, as the case is nowadays," Dr. Hadid said.

Referring to the limit imposed in 1978 not to license any more banks, Dr. Hadid said licences were granted since then for 17 free-wheeling financial companies to operate on a wide scale except in commercial banking.

He observed that while Jordan had 17 commercial banks, six out of the 17 financial companies were semi-banks (merchant banks) allowed to accept deposits and grant loans although not as freely as the commercial banks.

Dr. Hadid noted that the total assets of the 17 banks amounted to JD 2,575 million while those of the 17 financial companies amounted to JD 210 million. He analysed the figures to show that each bank had average assets

worth JD 151 million while each financial company had approximately JD 12 million.

Defending what he described as the pressing need for voluntary mergers based on attractive incentives, Dr. Hadid criticised the financial companies for not playing their designated role as developers of capital markets and for turning to compete with banks for deposits and credit extensions without consideration to banking norms and customers' creditworthiness.

Citing stagnant growth, administrative vacuum and stiff competition that hampered good returns on investments, Dr. Hadid emphasised that mergers were the imminent solutions to overcome difficulties faced by financial companies and to achieve the aim of the government in eliminating troubled institutions and keeping high banking credibility for investments.

Dr. Hadid conceded that banks in Jordan constituted a power base as some were controlled by prominent families, wealthy shareholders or influential businessmen. But, he added, almost all had to group together to set up a bank in London because none, except the Arab Bank, could have managed on its own.

Calling for unified standards among banks to organise operations and underlining what he saw as a willingness towards mergers among financial companies, the banker outlined

the following benefits that could be derived from the process:

— The climate and the time is right. Also the economic slowdown is the needed opportunity for reforms.

— Saving operating costs and unifying services instead of pluralism entanglements.

— Expanding the economic base and services to enable the absorption of high calibre cadres.

— Correcting imbalances and flaws despite any bankruptcies that may occur as the process will ensure strength and high standards.

Insurance sector

Another speaker at Sunday's debate was Mr. Radi Ibrahim, comptroller of insurance companies at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Mr. Ibrahim said that to avoid undesirable liquidations or bankruptcies, mergers and acquisitions provided the best solution for a larger and stronger economy.

Admitting that Jordan lacked legislation that governed procedures for mergers and related incentives, Mr. Ibrahim loaded two mergers (involving four companies) in the insurance sector based on guidelines that were laid down previously by the Economic Security Committee. He added that two more mergers were presently being considered.

Mr. Ibrahim said despite being a small market, 33 insurance companies were operating in Jordan — all seeking a share of a JD 24 million overall business. He noted that the volume of premiums per company amounted to JD 750,000 in Jordan whereas in Egypt, where only six companies operated, each firm's portfolio amounted to about JD 70 million.

"Competition is extremely high and it is affecting the quality of

firms have invested in these short years."

"Together we have changed the fundamental operations of the central market. The stock exchange has shown that it is capable of... challenging for the leading position in the international securities marketplace," he added.

But some financiers spoke with regret of the passing of the old relaxed city lifestyle.

"I hope we are not going to find such a ferocious approach to work, too long hours, too continuous pressure at the screen that people come under strain, they make mistakes, they even start to break down their health far too early in life," said Bank of England Governor Robin Leigh-Pemberton.

"I would regard that as uncivilised," he noted.

London's "big bang" marks the most dramatic step toward redesigning the city's financial markets in more than two centuries.

Apart from the introduction of computer-screen trading, the key innovation of "big bang" is the

elimination of fixed minimum commissions of share dealing.

Mr. George Hayter, director of information services at the stock exchange, said later: "We have been hit earlier today by an unprecedented burst of curiosity on the part of market users. People are hammering away at their keyboards as they've never done before."

Mr. Hayter said there were more than double the usual requests for information from Seag and the system could not cope.

Some dealers, frustrated by the breakdown, reverted to using the exchange's trading floor.

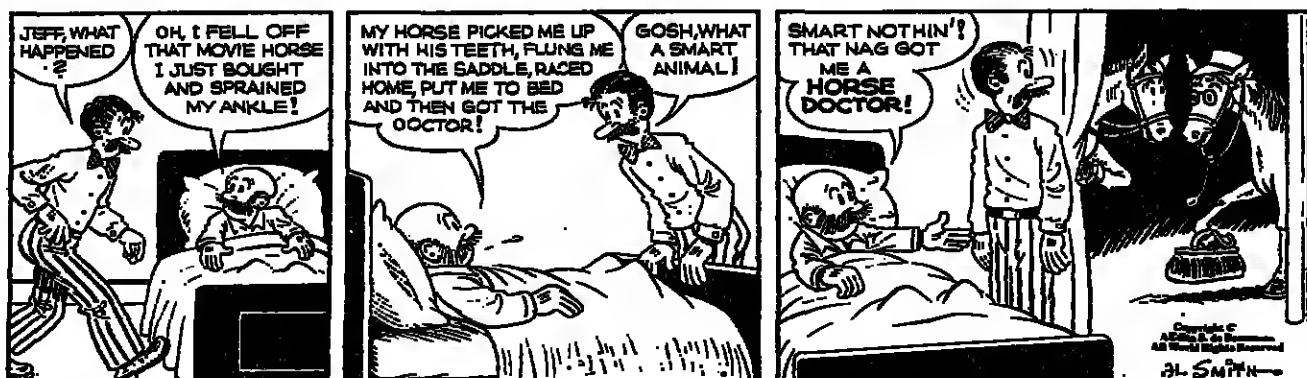
Mr. Tim Colden, head of equities at Barclays De Zoete Wedd, said: "The failure of the stock exchange price-display system obviously inhibited the sort of hectic activity we had anticipated."

"The failure of the system was not disastrous. It was obviously very disappointing after many months of planning that dealers couldn't go live on the first night of day one," he added.

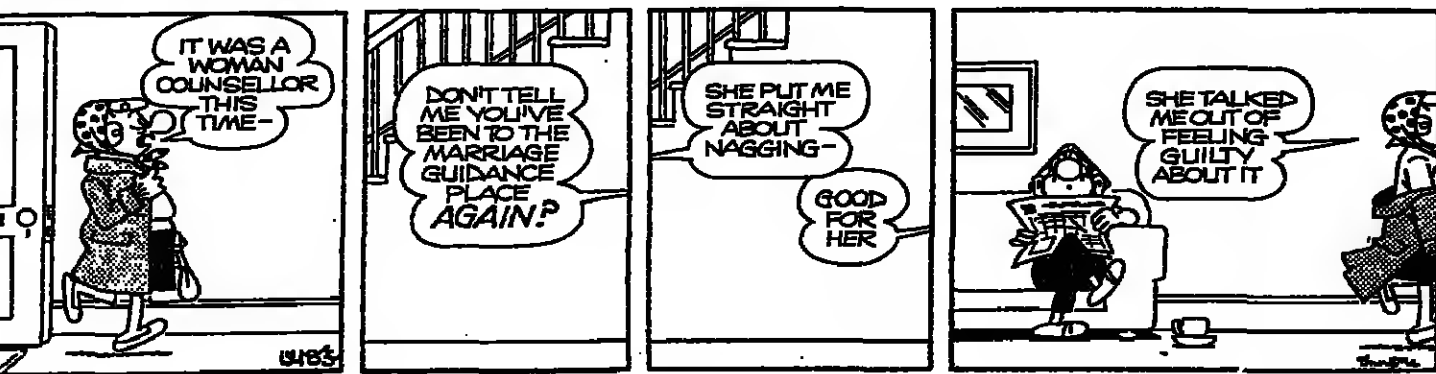
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOPLY
DUGEF
CHAWES
TRIEHD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: TO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: NICE CROUP EXPOSE VANISH
Answer: He called her "dear" before marriage and afterwards this—"EXPENSIVE"

White House continues to dispute Soviet version of Iceland talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House, despite assertions by Soviet officials to the contrary, is sticking to its contention that President Ronald Reagan did not formally propose at the Iceland summit the elimination of all strategic nuclear weapons within 10 years.

"The possibility of total elimination was discussed," Dan Howard, a White House spokesman, said Sunday. "But it was not agreed to in a formal sense."

That account contradicts a statement by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh a day earlier in Moscow. Mr. Bessmertnykh said that Mr. Reagan had agreed to eliminate all strategic weapons in 10 years, and he quoted what he said were the president's own words.

He quoted Mr. Reagan as saying "if we agree that by the end of the 10-year period, all nuclear arms are to be eliminated, we can refer this to our delegations in Geneva to prepare an agreement which you could sign during your visit to the United States."

Mr. Howard said the Soviet deputy foreign minister could not have been reading from a transcript of the talks in Iceland the weekend of Oct. 11-12 because "there was no transcript."

Notes were made by notetakers on both sides," Mr. Howard said. "But there was no transcript."

The White House spokesman repeated the administration's assertion that Mr. Reagan instead had proposed a 50 per cent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons, missiles and bombs over the first five-year period.

"If carried forward and properly verified," Mr. Howard said, "then in the succeeding five years, both sides would do away with the balance of ballistic missiles."

That would still leave the both sides with some nuclear weapons, Mr. Howard said.

The White House said earlier this week that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had proposed to get rid of "all nuclear weapons."

In response, the White House said, "the president indicated that the elimination of all nuclear weapons had always been his goal."

General urges MX on trains

Meanwhile the New York Times reported Monday that the head of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) wants 50 more long-range MX missiles to be built and put on trains that could travel around the country during times of tension.

Gen. John T. Chain Jr., said in an interview at SAC headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska, that the missiles could not be detected from space or the ground while in motion, the Times reported. He added that they could be fired

accurately and deployed mostly on existing trains and tracks.

Gen. Chain's personal view had not been conveyed to the Department of Defense or the Ronald Reagan administration for approval, he told the newspaper.

The funds for 50 MX missiles, called peacekeepers by the Reagan administration, have been approved by Congress and they are in refurbished missile silos.

"I do need more missiles to do what I've been asked to do, and that is to hold the Soviet target base at risk. If I can do that, I can then be able to continue to deter," Gen. Chain said.

The general said the Soviet Union has two new long-range missiles that are mobile: the SS-24, which travels by rail, and the SS-25, which moves by road.

"To me, that makes eminent sense, for us to be in a rail-mobile mode," he said. "It won't be very expensive compared with other options."

However, he did not provide the Times with cost estimates.

Aquino declares National Day of Peace

MANILA (Agencies) — President Corason Aquino declared Monday a National Day of Peace and priests offered prayers to end conflict in response to a papal appeal for a worldwide 24-hour cease-fire.

Mrs. Aquino said in a presidential proclamation that the Philippines, the only Roman Catholic country in the Far East, "recognizes the significance of the Pontiff's call" and is committed to support all efforts at attaining world peace.

She did not say, however, whether she had ordered government forces to hold their fire in separate Communist and Muslim insurgencies.

Pope John Paul II appealed for a 24-hour truce in all world conflicts to coincide with a "world day of prayer for peace." He visited the Italian city of Assisi Monday to fast and pray with leaders of 11 other religions.

On Sunday, Mrs. Aquino asked the Pope "pray for us that we may have the wisdom and the constancy and the courage to end conflicts in this divided nation."

The Papal Nuncio's office in Manila said last week it had asked the Philippine Bishops' Conference to pass the Pope's appeal along to Communist rebels, who have been waging a 17-year insurgency.

In Iloilo city, 350 kilometres south of Manila, Archbishop Alberto Piamonte said local radio stations broadcast appeals to the rebels to join in the day of prayer and fasting.

On rebel-infested Negros Island, delegates to an Asian Youth Congress from Singapore, India, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Taiwan and the Philippines joined in an early morning mass in Bacolod city to pray for peace.

Bishop Antonio Fortich, who has held talks with local rebel leaders, said a public peace rally would be held Tuesday in Bacolod, about 500 kilometres south of Manila.

More than 80 per cent of the Philippines' 55 million people are Roman Catholic. Church officials claim many of the estimated 16,000-22,000 Communist rebels are also practising Catholics despite Marxism's atheistic creed.

Meanwhile Muslim rebels killed four soldiers and wounded 30 assigned to guard a U.S.-owned logging company that has been refusing to pay protection money, the military said Monday.

An army spokesman said members of the separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) attacked the soldiers Sunday as they were on a food-buying trip in Lanao Del Sur province for the Sinalay Miller Logging Corporation on Mindanao Island.

The spokesman said four soldiers, including a captain, were shot dead during the attack.

Sri Lanka, Tamils observe Pope's truce

COLOMBO (R) — Security forces and Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separate state in Sri Lanka observed a ceasefire Monday in response to an appeal by Pope John Paul, government sources said.

A spokesman for the state-run Media Centre said troops were confined to barracks adhering to the Pontiff's call to observe Monday as a day of peace and prayers.

Residents in the eastern province district of Batticaloa said crack police commandos did not patrol the streets as on previous days. "They seem to adhere to the truce," one resident said.

A spokesman for the Batticaloa Citizens Committee, however, told Reuters there was a violation with a man being shot in the arm by securitymen this morning.

The Media Centre spokesman denied the charge saying the victim was a rebel who was injured

in a clash with security forces Sunday.

The chief security officer at Batticaloa has reported that there were no incidents this morning and the men were confined to barracks," he said.

Residents in Jaffna and Mannar in the northern provinces said all was quiet and no incidents had been reported.

Catholic Churches and schools conducted special services for peace.

In Batticaloa, Bishop Kingsley Swampillai said, "we prayed for peace and hope that those who disturb the peace will get inspiration from these religious observances."

The Media Centre said rebels, fighting in the northern and eastern provinces, killed a farmer and his wife two days ago. The woman was raped before being shot, it said.

Contras to fire only if attacked by Sandinistas

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — The military chief of a Nicaraguan rebel group said Sunday his troops will respect Pope John Paul II's call for a worldwide truce Monday but warned they would fire back if attacked.

Enrique Bermudez, a director of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said the contras "will exchange their rifles for the rosary with the aim of uniting their prayers with those of the whole world for achieving a true peace."

Bermudez spoke on the rebels' clandestine 15th of September

Radio, monitored in Tegucigalpa. The FDN, as Bermudez' group is called by its Spanish initials, claims 18,000 guerrillas and is the largest of the contra groups fighting to oust Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

Nicaraguan officials had not responded publicly to the Pope's request by late Sunday and Bermudez said rebel leaders "doubt if the Sandinista Front will respect the cease-fire."

"Our fighters will fire tomorrow if they are attacked in their positions by Nicaraguan government troops," he said.

Kampuchean rebels back Pope's call for ceasefire

BANGKOK (R) — Kampuchean guerrillas said Monday they would honour Pope John Paul's call for a 24-hour truce in the world's conflicts unless they were attacked.

Representatives of two non-Communist factions in the Kampuchean guerrilla coalition said their forces had been ordered not to open fire on Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea while 150 priests and holy men from all over the world pray for peace with the

Pope in Assisi, Italy Monday. "But we'll shoot back in self-defence if the Vietnamese start anything," an official of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front told Reuters.

Guerrillas following Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the UN-recognised coalition, said they would do the same.

Spokesmen for the Communist Khmer Rouge, biggest of the three factions in coalition, were not available to comment.

Angolan rebels observe truce

LISBON (R) — Angola's UNITA rebels who are fighting to topple the country's Marxist government said they would observe a 24-hour truce in response to Pope John Paul's appeal for a day of peace Monday.

A spokesman for UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said in a statement telephoned to Reuters in Lisbon that UNITA forces would suspend all military operations from midnight Sunday night to midnight Monday.

"We hope that the appeal of the holy father for this gesture of good will for humanity will also find an echo among our compatriots of the MPLA (the ruling Marxist government) and among all those who seek a lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola," the statement said.

UNITA has fought to topple the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) government since the country's independence from Portugal in 1975.

S. Korea identifies Chinese MiG pilot

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — The Defence Ministry on Monday identified the pilot who flew a Chinese MiG-19 to a South Korean air base last Friday as a 26-year-old navy flight squadron commander who was based in Shandong province.

The man, identified as Cheng Tsai-Tien, was escorted by South Korean fighters to an air base south of Seoul after his plane was monitored by a radar entering South Korean air space off the west coast.

Cheng's motivation for coming to South Korea and other details were still under investigation, the ministry said Monday.

He was the third Chinese pilot to fly a MiG-19 to South Korea since 1982. In the two previous occasions, the pilots involved were allowed to leave for Taiwan as they wished.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in Peking said, "we hope the South Korean side will return to China at an early date the plane and its pilot."

Newspaper accounts here have said the pilot told South Korean officials he wanted to go to Taiwan, but government officials have neither confirmed nor denied the reports.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with China, and Friday's incident, as in the past, presents a delicate diplomatic problem for South Korea, which has long been trying to improve relations with the Peking government in the fields of trade, sports and other non-political areas.

Hindu-Sikh clashes mar Punjab strike

AMRITSAR, India (Agencies) — Hindu-Sikh clashes marred a daylong general strike called in the Punjab to protest Sikh terrorists killings, police said.

State police said a curfew was imposed in the city of Hoshiarpur, east of Amritsar, following widespread rioting and arson. Rioters threw bricks and set fire to vehicles and shops as police fired into the air to quell the violence.

At least three people were reported seriously injured. Police said the rioting broke out when Hindus tried to force Sikh shopkeepers to shutter their stores and observe the strike call.

In Amritsar, most businesses, shops, restaurants and movie theatres were closed. But markets around the Golden Temple — the holiest Sikh shrine — were open.

The strike was called by various political parties to protest the weekend terrorist slayings. Seven people died when Sikh terrorists sprayed a crowded Hindu marketplace in the Abohar region with gunfire Saturday. The attackers escaped.

The incident prompted Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to say the 18 million people of Punjab need adequate protection against extremist attacks.

Meanwhile, officials on Monday announced the arrest of three former policemen accused of trying to assassinate the Punjab state police chief.

They also announced the arrest of the militant Sikh politician Sukhjinder Singh, a former police superintendent and Punjab state minister.

Amritsar district officials said the three former police officers were arrested Sunday night in Punjab's eastern district of Hoshiarpur, which borders the Himalayan state of Himachal Pradesh.

The three, Balwinder Singh, Sardar Singh and Malkiat Singh, issued a statement claiming responsibility for the Oct. 3 attack on Punjab Police Director-General Julius F. Rebeiro.

They said in the statement they had joined the Khalistan Commando Force, a terrorist group fighting for a separate Sikh nation in the Punjab.

The attempt on Rebeiro, who is called "super cop" for his tough anti-terrorist stance, was the first major attack in Punjab since security forces launched an anti-extremist offensive in late June and captured the chief of the Khalistan Commando Force.

Before the police offensive, underground extremists had killed more than 500 people — most Hindus — this year. The Khalistan Commando Force has claimed responsibility for many of the terrorist attacks.

Authorities also said paramilitary police arrested Sukhjinder Singh in a pre-dawn

raid on his home at Ramgarh. There was no statement on what charges he faced or where he was being held.

In 1981, he became the first prominent politician to be arrested on sedition charges for advocating a separate Sikh homeland. He was freed after agreeing to work within the framework of the Indian constitution.

Sukhjinder Singh resigned as a senior minister from the Sikh moderate state government earlier this year and joined a breakaway faction. Since then, he has been delivering militant speeches and speaking out against what he describes as "state terrorism" in Punjab.

He twice served as state minister and was also a police superintendent.

The chief minister of Punjab Sunday asked Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to rush 5,000 paramilitary reinforcements to deal after Sikh separatists shot dead eight people.

Surjit Singh Bamala told a news conference after visiting the village where militants sprayed the market place with bullets Saturday: "I need the extra help to meet the terrorist challenge..."

More than 22,000 paramilitary and 34,000 regular police are already in Punjab where separatists are fighting for a Sikh homeland which they would call Khalistan.

Swedish police storm flat, seize refugee baby

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — At least 20 heavily armed policemen with dogs stormed into a suburban flat to seize an 18-month-old Peruvian girl who is being expelled from Sweden along with her parents, newspapers reported Sunday.

Helmeted police wearing bulletproof vests and totting machine guns stormed the apartment in Jakobsberg north of Stockholm on Friday night to get the girl, who was being cared for by Swedish relatives, according to the reports, which were confirmed by police.

On Sunday night, Karin Ewald, chief superintendent of Stockholm Police, said in an interview with Swedish Television's Channel 2 that the child would be taken back to the relatives. However, it was not

known if the decision to deport the baby and her parents was altered.

The baby, named Agneta, was born in Sweden to Peruvian parents whose application for political asylum was turned down by the Swedish government on Thursday. Press reports said the girl's parents, whose names were not available, went into hiding.

Police said they went into the apartment heavily armed because the baby's parents were regarded as dangerous.

The baby and her parents were being expelled along with four other Peruvians on grounds the adults were members of the Maoist-oriented Shining Path guerrilla group, which is fighting the Peruvian government and is considered a terrorist organisation by Sweden.

2 major parties claim victory in Mexican state polls

CULIACAN, Mexico (AP) — Both major-party candidates claimed victory early Monday in their race for the governorship of northwestern Mexico's Sinaloa state, where drug trafficking and related violence dominated the campaign.

Final results of Sunday's elections for governor, 18 mayoralities and 23 state legislators will not be reported for at least a week.

Security was heavy at polling places for the first elections in northern Mexico since July 6, when state elections in neighbouring Chihuahua touched off widespread charges of fraud by the ruling party.

Semi-transparent ballot boxes were used statewide to prevent charges that poll workers stuffed the boxes even before voting began.

The gubernatorial race pitted former Federal Energy Secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) against businessman Manuel Clouthier of the conservative National Action Party.

Both candidates called news conference shortly after the polls closed and before any results were in.

Labastida said reports from poll-watchers of the PRI, as the ruling party is called by its Spanish initials, showed him with an "ample and comfortable victory."

Clouthier said his reports indicated he had won.

Labastida campaigned on a platform of crime prevention. He pledged to improve the police forces in Sinaloa. Clouthier said Labastida was part of the system that has allowed widespread drug trafficking and violence in the state.

Clouthier charged the governing party was manipulating Sunday's voting through the State Electoral Commission, which it controls.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—In recent months I have frequently seen the term "limit raise" used in your bridge column. Would you mind explaining the difference between a limit raise and a forcing raise and what you employ for your forcing raises if you adopt this method?—M.D., San Diego, Calif.

A.—First, limit raises are not something new in bridge; they were used almost half a century ago. Recently, they have come back into favor, especially with those who use five-card major opening bids and forcing no trump responses.

A limit raise is a jump raise of an opening bid; for example, a jump in three hearts of partner's opening bid of one heart. The requirements for the bid are:

1) Four-card trump support
2) 10-12 points, including distribution

Obviously, the limit raise is not forcing, just invitational. Partner can pass with a minimum opening bid, but he should go on to game if he is any better than minimum. The lower the high-card count that responder has, the better his distribution must be. Obviously, if responder has 11-12 points in high cards, his hand should be relatively flat. Below are maximum and minimum hands for a limit raise of

partner's one heart opening bid:
♠A98 ♠KJ95 ♠832 ♠KQ5
♠A982 ♠K954 ♠7 ♠J652

If you decide to adopt limit raises, you must find a way to show the hand with which you would normally have made a forcing raise of partner's opening bid, i.e., a hand of 13-16 points with good trump support. The bid that can best be spared for that purpose after a major-suit opening bid is three no trump, because it is only on very rare occasions that you will have a perfectly balanced 16-18 points. And on those occasions, there are other ways to bid the hand.

Q.—There is always a big dispute in our game about honors. If a defender holds 100 honors in the trump suit, does he get credit for 10?—F.N., Des Moines, Iowa

A.—If you "always" have a dispute about a defender who holds 100 honors, I suggest you beef up your requirements for an opening bid—I can't remember that last happened to me.

However, the Laws of Contract Bridge are quite explicit on this point. If anyone holds 100 honors—declarer, dummy or either defender—he receives the honor bonus.

Sharon bans toy weapons in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Retired General Ariel Sharon, now trade minister, has banned the sale of toy guns in Israel, the ministry said Monday. The headline former defence minister, architect of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, signed an order prohibiting import, manufacture and sale of dangerous toys — including toy guns that resemble the real thing.

Unexploded bomb removed from soldier's thigh

TEHRAN (R) — An unexploded cluster bomb embedded in the thigh of an Iranian soldier was defused by experts and removed by surgeons in a four-hour operation, the Tehran newspaper Kayhan has reported. It quoted Nasser Tabesh, a surgeon in the city of Dezful near the southern front in the Gulf war with Iraq, as saying he decided to risk the operation after rejecting a suggestion to amputate the soldier's leg. He said he cut away the surrounding tissue to expose 10 centimetres of the bomb so that explosive experts from a nearby air base could defuse it. Dr. Tabesh, who wore anti-bomb protective clothing, said this meant that the environment was not sterilised. The operation was also complicated because the bomb had pushed the fabric of the soldier's trousers into his thigh.

Separation of Siamese twins would be fatal, doctors say

TEL AVIV (R) — Siamese twin girls born last week to an Arab couple in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip share the same heart and would die if separated, doctors have said. Doctor Mohammad Mostafa of Nasser Children's Hospital in Gaza told Reuters the twins were born face-to-face and connected from their nipples to their umbilical cord. "They may live a long life in this condition," he said, "but it will be difficult, especially because of the face-to-face adjoinment, and they will need high nursing care." The mother, 23-year-old Asmin Al Mansi, was taking fertility drugs after eight years of childlessness, but the doctor said it was uncertain what effect that had on the birth. The birth took place at a nearby Gaza Hospital, where the mother was still in critical condition following a complicated surgical delivery. Dr. Mostafa said the twins were healthy, but shared a heart made of three auricles and three ventricles. A normal heart has two of each.

American, Japanese songs win awards

TOKYO (AP) — An American song called Longshot, sung by 19-year-old Stacy Lattisaw of the United States, and the Japanese song "The Train For Tomorrow" each won a \$10,000 Grand Prix Sunday in the 17th world popular song festival. The prize-winning U.S. song was composed by Alan Scott and Gary Pickus. The Japanese song was composed and sung by Kenji Ono. Outstanding performance prizes of \$3,000 each went to Kate, of Norway, who sang Carnival; Sandra Kim of Belgium, who sang Liberté (Liberty); Eros Ramazzotti of Italy, who sang Emotion After Emotion; the Canadian group Honeymoon Suite, which sang Where Were The Days, and Kama Sugiama of Japan, who sang Count to Me. Biancoli. Sponsors said 2,072 songs from 58 nations were submitted and judges listening to tapes chose 15 of them for the festival.

Actor did not believe he had AIDS

SYDNEY (R) — Film star Rock Hudson did not accept that he was dying of AIDS right up until his last days, the actor's personal doctor said Monday. Dr. Michael Gottlieb, here on a lecture tour, told a medical gathering that Hudson was convinced he would recover. The actor died from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, an invariably fatal illness that attacks the body's ability to fight off disease, earlier this year. "He was stunned, absolutely stunned by the diagnosis. He was convinced that he would recover from the illness and as part of that maintained a strong denial that he had AIDS," said Dr. Gottlieb, who treated Hudson until his death.